FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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REACTION TO PROPOSALS PRESENTED 8 JUNE

CSSR Delegate Comments

LD151444Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The 173d plenary session of the participants in the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe took place in Vienna today. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, stated in his speech that the new proposals presented by the socialist countries on 8 June make it possible to start drafting, without any further delay, a concrete agreement on the limitation of troops and arms in central Europe. He voiced his conviction that these proposals are mutually acceptable because they proceed from the jointly agreed upon principles and because they insure a (?realizable) mutual reduction by all 11 direct participants in the Vienna talks without damaging the security of any of them. At the close of his speech, the Czechoslovak delegate voiced his hope that the capitalist states will reply to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries as soon as possible and in a constructive manner so as to insure that the Vienna talks will be able to finally start making a concerted effort aimed at drafting an agreement in practical terms.

Bratislava PRAVDA Comments

LD151100Y Prague CTK in English 0953 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Bratislava, June 15, CETEKA--The new proposals of the socialist countries give an extraordinarily important impulse to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, PRAVDA writes today.

"The new proposals of the socialist countries are a sound basis for the elaboration of first agreements conducive to the reduction of the so far high concentration of troops on the line between the two strongest-military-political groupings in central Europe. As a whole, they are a means of bringing closer the different approaches, and a basis for the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions. This new generous program is unprecedented in the course of the talks. It expresses the sincere endeavour of the socialist countries for concrete results in the near future without impeding the present stability in Europe, and their contribution to the development of international detente in the sphere of disarmament."

PRAVDA stresses in conclusion that transition from words to deeds now depends on the Western states. The socialist countries have been ready for this transition from the very beginning of the talks, and have demonstrated this willingness many times.

BRIEFS

CSCE OFFICIAL IN NEW YORK--Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Bulgarian CSCE Committee, left for New York yesterday to participate in the special UN session of disarmament as a member of a delegation of the International European CSCE Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT BLAGOEVGRAD ANNIVERSARY RALLY

Arrives in Blagoevgrad

AU151648Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "A little while ago Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was festively greeted by Blagoevgrad citizens at the city square. He is accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, BCP Central Committee secretary and National Assembly member from Blagoevgrad District; Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and other officials."

Accompanied by the BCP okrug secretaries, Zhivkov laid a wreath at the Blagoev memorial.

Addresses Rally

AU152049Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at a mass rally in Blagoevgrad on the occasion of the 122th birthday of Blagoev and the anniversary of the Ilinden insurrection--live]

[Text] Dear citizens of Blagoevgrad, dear comrades. Today is a beautiful and rich day of impressions for me and my friends. In the more than 20 years since the April party line asserted itself, it has become traditional to periodically meet with the BCP okrug committees' first secretaries and exchange opinions on various aspects of our social and economic development. This is a good school for learning and disseminating the positive experience accumulated in the country. This is an active and fruitful form of increasing the effectiveness and skill of the party leadership. I would like to especially stress that the selection of the host okrug is not accidental. As a rule we conduct meetings at okrugs from which one can learn.

As you know, at the beginning of the year we visited Smolen Okrug. We went there because the Smolen comrades are most successfully utilizing the conditions existing in the okrug to effectively develop the economy, and more specifically the fisheries and construction industries.

This year we came to Blagoevgrad not only to look at the beautiful Pirin Mountain, but also to study your remarkable successes in the most rational utilization of the land. A great scientist has said that there is no bad land, only bad agrarians. Your experience is convincing proof of this remarkable thought. You really utilize every inch of land, and have taken an important step towards specializing in growing the most suitable cultures. We also want to get acquainted with the Belasitsa complex activity, where a high degree of combining the growing of agricultural cultures and their economic processing has been achieved. This is the main reason why we are in Blagoevgrad today.

The other pleasant reason is the possibility of participating in the traditional celebrations you organize annually in honor of your great patron Limitur Blagoev, the father of Marxism in Bulgaria, founder and first leader of our party and immortal son of the Bulgarian people. [applause]

Naturally we use the opportunity to get acquainted with the general activity for the further social, economic and cultural development of Blagoevgrad Okrug--one of the largest and most important okrugs of our motherland.

We, together with Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, your representative in the National Assembly, and Krustyu Trichkov, who comes from this okrug, have already met with the Bureau of the BCP Okrug Committee and the Executive Committee of the okrug People's Council, and were briefed by Comrade Vladimir (Pendev) and discussed some cardinal issues of your okrug's further development. Our most vivid impresssion is that Blagoevgrad and the okrug are in a real and comprehensive upsurge in the areas of the economy, society and culture. We have every reason to say to every foreigner--friend or adversary--if you want to see what Bulgaria is and how it develops in the conditions of socialism, come to Blagoevgrad and the Blagoevgrad Okrug. [applause]

Really, what a great transformation in the life of this area has taken place. It used to be a backward agrarian okrug. Today the okrug has developed industry, a modern socialist agriculture, and a modern scientific-technical basis in the area of servicing. The machine building, electronics, chemical and food industries are developing at an accelerated pace. During the first years of the seventh 5-year plan, the basic funds of the production area increased from 285 million leva to 713 million leva, in other words, by 250 percent. Major fruit and vegetables harvests are constantly achieved, as well as increased tobacco harvests.

We are pleased not only with the economic successes of the okrug. Here as in other parts of the country the conditions of labor and life are constantly increasing as well as the material and cultural standards of living. The okrug workers received more new projects which facilitated their education, culture and the communal life. The construction of apartments and the number of kindergartens also increased. The real income of the working peoples also significantly increased. Such is the incomplete picture of your okrug's development; an okrug which deserves the name of the great Dimitur Blagoev. [applause]

Please allow me, dear comrades, to greet you most cordially on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and on my own behalf, for the great successes you have achieved in building the developed socialist society and in the socialist development of the okrug. Allow me to express our deep gratitude for the inspired and creative work, and wish you new and even greater achievements in the comprehensive development of the okrug. [prolonged applause]

Blagoevgrad has reached a high degree of development which allows the okrug to solve major tasks of its further progress. We have concluded that even more insistent efforts are needed to decisively increase the effectiveness and quality of production and to improve the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy, as well as high discipline at the place of work so that the working people's creative activity develops even further. You must attack the problems and tasks with more exactingness and high standards, according to the spirit of the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the decisions of the BCP national conference. More efforts must be made to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings in various areas of labor. A modern industry has been created and developed in Blagoevgrad. We are all very proud of it. However, it must be most rationally utilized, according to its full capacities, so that production and profitability of production significantly increase. Further efforts to increase the utilization of every inch of land are needed so that its fertility and productivity will increase. It is a question of honor for the okrug to achieve the highest economic indexes and play a leading role in those areas in which it specializes. In other words, dear comrades, your goal, your program for the okrug's further development is clear, concrete and realistic: Blagoevgrad and the okrug must be in the front ranks of material and cultural progress and must become one of the most beautiful and most developed from an economic point of view, as well as one of the spiritually richest areas of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

A guarantee of this program's practical implementation is the wise policy of the BCP along our vital April line, and you and your boundless loyalty to the cause of socialism as well as your support for party policy, your labor, talent and creativity.

At this moment, the efforts of the okrug party organization and all working people are correctly aimed at implementing in life the decisions of the BCP national conference. This is now the most important front of our progress along the road of developed socialism. Some say that the BCP national conference will enter party history as an exceptionally important event that will have a decisive role in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the line--approved by it--for high effectiveness and quality in our economy and life. I think that those who say so are correct. The BCP national conference directed our attention and efforts to the decisive improving of the socialist organization of labor and the planned leadership of the economy. The conference demanded an increase in a new quality level of our economic practice, and that it be adopted to the new stage which our social development has entered. The solution of this task is now the most important goal. It is the only way to truly utilize the huge possibilities before us, and springs from our successes and achievements reached in building socialism's material-technical basis in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

These issues attracted our attention at the BCP national conference and were confirmed by its documents. There is no need for me to dwell on them and develop them once again. We need deeds. We must implement those vitally important tasks in deeds and only in deeds.

I would like to declare from this high rostrum that our party, relying on the high consciousness and inspired work of our working class, peasants and the national intelligentsia, as well as on the common work with the BENS and the social organizations, on each of our patriotic citizens, will do everything to implement the BCP national conference decisions. [applause]

Your accelerated progress is a result of the existing real possibilities for developing our economy and culture, for increasing the social productivity of labor and national income, and from here--the possibilities for fully satisfying the material and spiritual needs of our people. Dear comrades, allow me to call upon you to struggle and work to implement the BCP national conference decisions.

Comrades, already for 33 years we have lived in peace. This is a great achievement and blessing. The BCP and socialist Bulgaria know no higher commandment than to struggle to secure and strengthen peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. In our time, the time of nuclear weapons, war and peace are not a continuation of each other. There are no alternatives. In our time peace means life for the people and a possibility for the peoples to perfect their society and life in their struggle for labor and creativity. War, contemporary war means only the destruction of mankind. What are the basic trends and tendencies in the development of the present international situation? Despite the attempts by the imperialists and reactionary circles to accelerate the arms race and activate the material and psychological preparation for war, detente is the basic trend in international relations. Of course, everyone knows that this process does not develop smoothly. The successes achieved are a result of a continuous and insistent struggle by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as by the workers and national liberation movements and all peace-loving forces and peoples. This struggle is continuing and we have no doubt that despite the acts by the supporters of the cold war, the process of detente will continue to develop as the main trend of the contemporary international situation. All nations and all clear thinking statesmen realize that detente, halting the arms race and disarmament have no reasonable alternative. As always until now, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving and will continue to strive to cooperate for asserting peaceful coexistence and detente in the political and military area and for turning it into an irreversible process.

When discussing the international situation we must devote special attention to the situation in the Balkans, the region in which we are living. During recent years the Balkan situation as a whole developed in a positive direction. Our relations with the neighboring countries are built on a lasting and firm basis.

The cooperation with them becomes more varied in its forms and richer in content. Understanding and mutual confidence are strengthening, and many more issues of mutual relations are being solved in a quicker and businesslike manner. The dialogue at the highest level that we have established with our neighbors, and which we try to constantly maintain, is important for this. Thus, we have sufficient reasons to be satisfied. The time when the relations among the Balkan countries were unnaturally tense and sharp are over. The time of prejudices and distrust are also over. Today our peoples associate with each other, learn to know each other and get closer. We even started to visit each other during the holidays, as good neighbors and friends should do. Your okrug has borders on two states and you are not only witnesses but also active participants in this goodneighborly association. Of course, if someone, because of dishonest intentions, wants to dig into the past of 30,60, 100 or even more years, in order to find dark pages in the pages of the Balkan relations, he will encounter no great difficulties in finding such pages. Who does this benefit? History must be a source of experience and not poison for contemporary Balkan mutual relations. [applause]

As far as the People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned, our real and deep striving is to look to the future and build our political, economic and cultural relations on new bases, to march forward along the road of goodneighborliness and cooperation. [applause]

Our policy toward all Balkan states is principled, consistent and lasting. It is not influenced by temporary developments and considerations. It corresponds with the interests of the neighboring countries and peoples and, naturally, to the vital interests of the Bulgarian people. I would like to stress once again in a most responsible manner that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further remain loyal to its principled and constructive peace-loving policy in the Balkans, which, as a socialist country, it is constantly conducting. We have never interfered and will never interfere in the internal affairs or take advantage of some internal difficulties of our neighbors. In our relations with them we shall strictly adhere to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter and the Helsinki conference final document.

Comrades, in the past there was only one social system in the Balkans--capitalism. It was then that the Balkans won their sad glory as Europe's power keg. In the course of 30 years four wars erupted here. Today, when there are two systems in our region--the capitalist and the socialist--the situation is totally different. Socialism became a strong and stabilizing factor, a factor for peace in the Balkans, and therefore we attribute such great importance to our relations with the Balkan socialist countries.

We are happy that our relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania are close and friendly and that our cooperation develops along an ascending line on a mutual basis as well as on the common basis of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We highly value the regular friendly and businesslike contacts that we maintain with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the first party and state leader of Romania. At our least meeting we initiated a new and great project--the mutual construction on Bulgarian and Romanian soil of a hydro-energy project and two major plants. These enterprises have not only an important economic significance for our two countries. For us they are something more--they can serve as an example of the exceptionally great opportunities and prospects for goodneighborliness among the Balkan socialist countries.

We conduct the consistent policy of comprehensively developing cooperation and friendship between countries and peoples also toward our Western neighbor--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A significant process was implemented during recent years in expanding economic exchanges, and activating political contacts and the relations in the areas of science, education and culture. We are convinced that the relations between socialist Bulgaria and Socialist Yugoslavia can turn into an example of goodneighborliness, because all the objective preconditions exist. In addition to the geographic, cultural and historic proximity, there are also such preconditions as the lasting and constant common interests and strivings of our peoples in the struggle to build Socialism and strengthen peace in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

It is true that there also are differences between our two countries. Unfortunately there also are complex issues which history has imposed upon our relations. Without underestimating the importance or complexity of these issues, we at the same time adhere to the view that the relations between states--especially when these states are socialist--can follow only one path and have only one means of overcoming the emerging difficulties--the road stressing the main and most important factor uniting us in a law-governed and lasting way, namely the common interest to build socialism in close cooperation and in conditions of peace and friendship. [applause] Only relations developed on this basis, on their constant development and strengthening, can successfully solve the so-called "open questions"--in the spirit of realism and mutual respect, along the road of friendly dialogue, fully adhering to the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and respect for territorial integrity. [applause]

We are deeply convinced that the sharpening and stressing of the so-called "open questions", the declaration of their solution as a precondition for cooperation, as well as the attempt to impose on the other side one's own positions and opinions--all this is a wrong, futile and hopeless attitude. [applause] From this high rostrum I would like to clearly and plainly declare: The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has the sincere desire, readiness and goodwill to comprehensively develop relations between our neighboring countries, parties and peoples on a broad basis and great scale. [applause]

There are no obstacles on the Bulgarian side to developing such relations. I would also like to stress once again in a clear and categorical manner that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has no territorial demands on Yugoslavia. The assertions that there are such demands and claims, which were constructed on the basis of the very famous popular proverb, are as incorrect as they are speculative. We are ready to sign a joint declaration in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will festively confirm the principle of the inviolability of borders and the mutual disavowal of territorial claims. [applause] We are ready to immediately do this--without any preconditions and without any delay. If the other side agrees, I personally am ready to depart even tomorrow morning for Belgrade and sign such a document with Comrade Tito. [applause]

At the same time, with the same clearness and lack of ambiguity with which I expressed our readiness to develop relations of goodneighborliness and real socialist fraternity between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I would like to stress that we are categorically opposed to attempts on anyone's part to abuse our policy and constructiveness, to delude world public opinion and interfere in our internal affairs. [prolonged applause]

Our policy toward the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is also built on a consistent, class and internationalist basis. We have a sincere desire to have good relations and develop mutually beneficial cooperation with Albania. This has been the spirit of the traditional friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples since the time of the national liberation wars and the struggle against capitalism and fascism; in the spirit of the friendly cooperation established after the victory of the socialist revolution. We are convinced that there are no obstacles that cannot be overcome, and thus a full normalization of mutual relations can be achieved. We believe that this is a real and reachable goal, because it corresponds with the lasting and joint interest of our countries and peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism. As far as we are concerned, I would like to stress once again that we are ready and willing to work for this goal. [applause]

Comrades, a very convincing expression of the positive transformations in our region during recent years is the process of consolidating peaceful coexistence as a norm of our relations with our southern neighbors--Greece and Turkey. This is a process that develops along an ascending line. It is gratifying that these relations reached a positive turning point and the lack of trust and prejudices of the past are increasingly disappearing.

As a result of the efforts of long years and the political realism displayed, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, the political contacts at the level of state and sociopolitical organizations are constantly developing and becoming a regular practice. Economic cooperation and cultural exchanges are achieving significant dimensions. One can judge the degree of the transformations by the facts: Recently we met in Varna and had very useful, frank and friendly talks with the Turkish prime minister, Mr Ecevit. Soon we will meet with Mr Karamanlis, the Greek president, with whom we have had a regular and friendly dialogue for several years. Mr Koruturk, the Turkish president, was also supposed to visit Bulgaria, but his visit was postponed because of illness.

We shall continue to work to further develop the relations with our southern neighbors, to strengthen mutual confidence and expand cooperation and contacts in all areas. We shall do this in the same active and constructive spirit.

Of course, we are far from making the situation in our region ideal. It continues to be complex and contradictory. As in other places throughout the world, some imperialistic NATO circles, and with them also the Maoists, are activating their plans in the area and are attempting to initiate and utilize in their interest the events and problems between the individual Balkan countries. It is no secret, for instance, that the situation in the Balkans is being strongly and directly influenced by the events in the eastern Mediterranean; the location of two of the sharpest hot points of our planet, namely the Middle Eastern crisis--and the one more closely connected with our area--the Cyprus conflict. I would like to stress once again our constant principled position on the Cyprus issue--the position of consistent solidarity and support for the Cypriot people's just cause for preserving the independence, territorial integrity and nonalined policy of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as doing away with the foreign armies and bases on the islands, and solving the Cyprus problem in a peaceful manner through negotiations and in the interest of the Cypriot Greeks and Turks. [applause]

As I already said, we fully understand the whole complexity and contradictory nature of our region's situation. However, we are no pessimists. We view the future with optimism. We do not spare any effort so that there will be less and less danger of war, and more and more goodneighborliness and understanding here in the Balkans; the former powder keg of Europe. We are convinced that this noble cause will succeed in the Balkans and throughout the world because it corresponds with the strivings of the peoples, and because the cause of peace and security has the full support of the constructive foreign policy of the great USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and because this cause is supported by all peace-loving forces. [prolonged applause]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would like to once again express warm gratitude for the exceptional hospitality shown to me and the other guests. We see in this hospitality an expression of your patriotism, and boundless loyalty and love for the BCP, its April line and policy and the great communist ideas. This love is sincere, deep and pure as the Pirin lakes and strong as the Pirin cliffs. It moved us deeply and filled us with new strength and energy to work and struggle for the happiness and prosperity of our heroic and peace-loving people. [prolonged applause]

All parts of our motherland are equally dear and holy to us. The Pirin and Stara Planina Mountains, the Rila and the Rodoppes Mountains are not only beautiful Bulgarian mountains but also a symbol of the integrity and indivisibility of mother Bulgaria, flesh from the flesh of our motherland and people! [applause] As long as there are the peaks of Rila and Pirin, the Balkan and the Rodoppes, the ancient and modern socialist Bulgaria that has passed through so many trials and perils, will exist and blossom! [prolonged applause]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the glorious fighters against the Turkish yoke, the fighters for national and social liberation and the heritage of Blagoev and Dimitrov, together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, led by the glorious USSR, and in an indestructible unity with the world progressive forces, is building socialism and working for the happiness and prosperity of our motherland, struggling for peace, understanding and friendship among nations in the Balkans, Europe and the world. [applause]

Let the Pirin region, this beautiful corner of our dear motherland the People's Republic of Bulgaria develop and prosper! [prolonged applause, ovations: "BCP! BCP!"]

Long live the BCP, organizer and leader of all our victories! [prolonged applause, ovations]

Long live peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world! [applause]

Long live communism! [applause, ovations]

HAIL HITS PLOVDIV OKRUG, GREAT DAMAGE REPORTED

AU152135Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Last night Plovdiv Okrug was hit by destructive hail and torrential rains, accompanied by hurricane winds. According to preliminary calculations the losses amount to 23 million leva. Trakia, the agrarian-industrial complex in Plovdiv, was hit most severely, as well as its specialized farms in the villages of Trud, (Saratelevo), Manole, Benkovski and [word indistinct].

The affected areas were visited today by members of the okrug BCP Committee bureau members and members of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Together with the leaders of the complexes and farms, they noted ways to restore what was damaged. At a special meeting chaired by Dimitur (Karamukov), chairman of the Executive Committee of the okrug People's Council, the okrug harvesting staff discussed the situation and noted measures to overcome the consequences of the natural disaster.

SPACE RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH INDIA REPORTED

AU151330Y Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--The Kodaikanal observatory in south India (2230 m above the sea level), situated on the geomagnetic equator, was equipped with Bulgarian-made automatic electro-photometric device for registering the slightest optical irradiation of the near space plasma.

The equipment was given as a present by the team of the central space research lab with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, who have been cooperating for many years with the Indian scientists in space research. Similar spectrophotometers work flawlessly in the Bulgarian observatories and one of them was launched in space on board of the (?vertical, geophysical rocket) along the lines of the Intercosmos experiments.

Compared to the above-mentioned spectrophotometers, the one mounted in India has a new attachment--a gadget for the so-called rotation temperature which is very close to the temperature of the radiating sphere. This enables the scientists to explore new aspects of some important space processes.

The spectrophotometric records will be (?generalized) by Bulgarian and Indian scientists in a series of joint publications. They will supplement the Bulgaro-Indian works on the influence of high energy protons in the ionosphere in the area of the geomagnetic equator.

Bulgaro-Indian equipment for measurement of ionospheric parameters in space is prepared to be launched now from the Terls launching grounds on the Tumba Peninsula in the farthest south of India.

BRIEFS

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH TURKEY--Ankara, June 13 (BTA correspondent)--A protocol providing for furthering and deepening of Bulgaro-Turkish sports relations was signed here. Important feature of the protocol signed is the wish of both Bulgaria and Turkey to expand direct ties between the sports, trade union, workers', peasants' and students' organizations. Special attention is attached to the exchange of experience in the sphere of physical culture and sport. Bulgaria will send lecturers and specialists, who will help our neighbours in raising the mass sport, the physical training and modern gymnastic onto a higher level. After the signing of the sports cooperation protocol, the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister. In a friendly talk, Mr Ecevit recalled his excellent impressions of the development of mass physical culture and sport in Bulgaria and particularly of the mass gymnastic examples he had seen in Sofia during his 1969 visit. The Turkish prime minister said that the development of sports ties between Bulgaria and Turkey was part of the comprehensively growing relations between the two countries of late. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BANGLADESH--Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--This and next year trade between Bulgaria and Bangladesh will increase by a further 15 percent. As a result of the talks held here in the last three days by the deputy ministers of foreign trade of the two countries, Mr Spas Georgiev and Mr (Shasopta Bakht Chsaurj), Bulgaria exports electric and I.C.E. trucks, electrical equipment, transformers, electric motors, medicines, chemicals, steel and other goods to Bangladesh and imports from that country jute and jute articles, hides, teak, paper, cocoa, fibre, molasses, cellophane and rayon. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR AWARD--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, today presented the Madara Horseman Order, first class, to Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria. This award is being presented to the Iraqi diplomat in connection with his forthcoming departure from our country and for his contribution to the development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Iraq. The ceremony was attended by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 15 Jun 78 AU]

CPSU AUDITING DELEGATION--The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission, led by Genadiy Sizov, chairman of the commission, on 12 June met with the Bureau of the BCP Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Committee. The guests were briefed on the BCP activities at the present. Experience in auditing activity was exchanged and further cooperation discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jun 78 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ITALY--A protocol on the work of the 10th session of the Bulgarian-Italian commission for scientific-technical cooperation was signed in Sofia tonight. This protocol provides for further expanding the ties and joint scientific elaborations in the sphere of [word indistinct] mainly in the field of agriculture, power supply, mathematics, physics, chemistry and outer space researches. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Jun 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

Leaves Brno for Prague

LD151328Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, ended its visit to the South Moravian region and left by air for Prague this morning. Leaving together with the Mongolian guests were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other members of the entourage.

At the festively decorated Brno-Turany Airport, the Mongolian guests and the Czechoslovak representatives accompanying them were seen off by Karel Neubert, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee, Zdenek Vavra, chairman of the regional national committee and other leading officials of the political and public life of the South Moravian region and the city of BRNO.

Signs Statement With Husak

LD152050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Ilja Jenca dispatch from Prague Castle]

[Text] The CSSR party and government delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, held final talks in Prague Castle this evening with the party and government delegation of the MPR, headed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

In the course of the deliberations, which were characterized by absolute unanimity of views on all questions, the two delegations discussed the main directions of the further development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations, as well as the current international situation. Above all, they assessed new possibilities of mutual contacts and economic cooperation. The delegations stressed that in the last 5 years, the exchange of goods between the two countries has significantly increased and economic cooperation in the areas of health, education, science and others, has deepened. It was emphasized that a contribution had been made to these successes by cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-states--this cooperation helps the further development of the program of economic integration. Both delegations expressed appreciation of the Soviet Union's peace policy and the active work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is aimed at easing international tension and achieving peaceful cooperation among all countries of the world. The delegations expressed their support for this endeavor, which amounts to a clear answer to the enemies of detente.

The highest Mongolian and Czechoslovak representatives expressed the conviction that the strengthening of contacts between party and state bodies, and active cooperation in the fight for common goals on the international scene will contribute to the quality of relations between the two fraternal countries.

After the close of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of indivisible fraternity of the two Marxist-Leninist parties and were marked by the traditional friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the MPR, the leaders of the delegations, Comrades Gustav Husak and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, signed a joint Czechoslovak-Mongolian statement. Members of the Czechoslovak delegation who were present at the signing of the document were: members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee--Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; members of the Central Committee--Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; Antonin Vavrus, head of the Department of International Politics of the party Central Committee; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy foreign minister; and Zdenek Verner, Czechoslovak ambassador to Mongolia.

Present on the Mongolian side were: Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dandigyn Combojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; members of the party Central Committee--Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs; Tsereviyn Davagsuren, departmental head of the party Central Committee; Dangaasuregiyn Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Damdinjavyn Maydar, first deputy of the minister of foreign affairs; and Dzandangiyn Enebish, Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Exchanges Toasts With Husak

LD16052Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial reception was held this evening at Prague Castle in honor of the visiting Mongolian delegation. We will now acquaint you with the toast proposed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic:

[Begin Husak recording] Comrade Tsedenbal, esteemed Mongolian comrades and friends, comrades, esteemed guests:

I would like to express on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on my own behalf [words indistinct] to welcome in our midst such distinguished guests, the party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], led by the sincere friend of Czechoslovakia, the outstanding son of the Mongolian people and personality of the international communist movement, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and chairman of the People's Great Hural, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. [applause]

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia [words indistinct] as a representative of a fraternal party and people of a country with which we are linked by bonds of friendship and cooperation over many years [words indistinct] the USSR and other states of the socialist community and joint efforts to preserve peace and for social progress. The firm bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries derive from the best traditions of internationalist cooperation between Czechoslovak and Mongolian communists in the implementation of the ideas of socialism and communism. Their unswerving basis lies in their loyalty to the revolutionary teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. An important milestone in the dynamic development of mutual relations was marked by the treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation concluded on the occasion of our party and government delegation's visit to the MPR 5 years ago, in June 1973.

This visit has left profound, unforgettable impressions which we are always happy to recall. Our sincere wish is to further develop mutual relations and intensify them in all [word indistinct]. We can say with full justification, esteemed comrades, that your current visit will prove a fresh important impulse in this respect. In the course of our talks we have been able to note with [word indistinct] that in all fundamental questions [words indistinct].

Mutual exchanges of goods and economic cooperation are being intensified. We have progressed in the coordination of economic plans, in the intensification of cooperation in education, science and health and in other spheres. Our talks have confirmed mutual interest and endeavors for a further development of lasting, mutually advantageous relations between our countries. In this respect, we attach particular importance to a further strengthening of cooperation with the USSR and many-sided cooperation within CEMA and to a (?closer) and more effective coordination in the fulfillment of the program of socialist economic integration. Our talks have also confirmed our full concurrence of views in the assessment of the current international situation.

We highly value the peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR and the personal contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the struggle to ease international tension and to achieve peaceful cooperation between nations. Our talks have revealed the firm resolve of both our parties and countries to continue to exert all efforts in the struggle for peace, for disarmament and for the strengthening of unity among countries in the socialist community.

The combat alliance of our fraternal parties, the unity and the ever deepening cooperation of the countries in the socialist community is the best reply to the attempts of reactionary forces to hamper detente and social progress in the world. All this has been enshrined in the document signed today at the end of your visit and which, no doubt, will play an important role in the further development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation.

Dear Mongolian friends, the meeting of our delegations also served as a fitting opportunity for a very fruitful (?exchange) of information and opinions on many important questions of socialist construction in our countries. We heard with great interest Comrade Tsedenbal's information about the efforts of the MPR to further strengthen the material-technical base of socialism. We are sincerely pleased with all the positive results which you have achieved in this course. They are the fruit of the selfless and creative work of the Mongolian people who, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party and with the fraternal cooperation with the USSR and countries of the socialist community, are achieving truly revolutionary changes in their country. New industrial enterprises are being developed in the MPR, rich sources of raw materials are being discovered, new cultural, scientific and health facilities are being built and people's living standards are being raised. The MPR, as a firm element in the community of socialist countries, is actively contributing to the struggle for the strengthening of peace in the world.

In the course of your stay in our country, dear Mongolian guests, you have had an opportunity to see the great endeavor of communists and all the working people in our country, who are devoted to the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th CPSU Congress. The enterprising approach to this implementation testifies to the firm faith of our people in the policy of the party and to the fact that this policy--which is fully in keeping with the very interests of our working people--meets with their full support.

In conclusion, dear comrades, allow me to drink to the further successes of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], to the all-round development of the MPR and to the happy future of its people, to the friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the MPR, to the further strengthening of the international unity and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, the health of the first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal--to your health, dear friends and guests. [end recording]

Next, a toast was raised by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural:

[Begin Tsedenbal recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, dear Comrade Lubomir Strougal, dear comrades and friends:

The visit of our party and government delegation in fraternal Czechoslovakia is coming to an end. On behalf of our delegation and on my own behalf, I would like once again to thank the CPCZ Central Committee and you, esteemed Comrade President, the Government and the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for the exceptionally cordial and fraternal welcome and hospitality.

We are also very pleased with the results of our visit in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. At the close of our talks we signed an important political document--a joint Mongolian-Czechoslovak statement which includes questions of the further all-round development and strengthening of friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPCZ, between the MPR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and which also dealt with questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

A protocol on cooperation was also signed which outlines concrete tasks for the further development of economic cooperation between the MPR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This document specifies concrete questions of the further development of the economic and scientific technological cooperation between the two countries for (?the near future) and also specifies the volume and scope of the fraternal help of Czechoslovakia for our country in the construction of industrial projects.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the Government of the MPR, to once again thank the Central Committee of the CPCZ, its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, and the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia for their deep understanding of the urgent needs of the MPR, for their further internationalist help in the construction of socialism in our country and for their warmth toward the Soviet Union.

We are firmly convinced that our sincere meetings and friendly talks with you, dear Comrade Husak, and also with other state and party representatives of Czechoslovakia [words indistinct], and the exchange of views on current topical questions amount to an important element in the further broadening and deepening of the fraternal friendship and the all-round cooperation between our countries, fully in keeping with the interests of the Mongolian and Czechoslovak peoples.

The results of our visit once again proved convincingly the common endeavor and firm determination of our parties and governments to continually strengthen and broaden friendship and all-round cooperation between the MPR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, as well as to strengthen peace and the security of nations.

In the course of our stay in your beautiful country we have had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the various facets of life of the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia, with their excellent results in the construction of a developed socialist society, with the great experiences of the party, state and social bodies of your country. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia, still greater successes in the implementation of the historic conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the fight for peace and security of nations.

The MPRP and the Government of the MPR and all our people will continue to fight consistently for an all-round strengthening and broadening of the fraternal Mongolian-Czechoslovak relations, which are a valuable possession of the peoples of both countries.

Allow me to raise a toast to the indestructible fraternal friendship of the nations of the MPR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

To the fraternal Czechoslovak people! To its tested vanguard, the CPCZ, and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. To the tested state and party representative of Socialist Czechoslovakia, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, great friend of our country, Comrade Gustav Husak! To the health of the federal premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, and other leading representatives of the CPCZ, and the governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! To the internationalist alliance and unity of the nations of the countries of socialism! To peace in all the world! To all comrades and guests, present here, to your health! [end recording]

LAOTIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 15 JUNE

LD151400Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, and his entourage arrived in Czechoslovakia by air today for an official visit. The visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the federal government, is to contribute to the intensification of mutual and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Laos and to strengthening friendship between the people of both countries.

Received by Bilak

LD151946Y Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 15 CETEKA--Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and Laotian deputy premier and minister of education and the arts, youth and sports, was received here today by Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

They briefed each other on the developments in their countries, and exchanged views on certain aspects of the international communist and workers movement.

Also present was Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

The Laotian guests called today also on Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front.

CHNOUPEK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN ENDS 15 JUNE

Discusses Results

LD152232Y Prague CTK in English 2120 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, June 15 CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA before his departure here, after his official visit, that the positive results of the talks were in keeping with the traditions and the present level of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iran.

He said it was constantly developing, and its culmination thus far was the recent visit of the shah to Czechoslovakia and his talks with President Gustav Husak.

He said that with his Iranian counterpart Khal'atbari, he evaluated the results so far achieved as positive. Both sides confirmed their interest in continuing their active cooperation. "The results make it possible to describe the visit as successful, fruitful and useful in all respects," Minister Chnoupek said. No problems exist in bilateral relations which would impede further expansion of bilateral cooperation.

The minister disclosed that a meeting of the two countries' premiers is being planned, as well as other visits at government level, and parliamentary level. He said he invited Minister Khal'atbari for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Substantial expansion of the good cultural relations is envisaged, and priority is being given to the deepening of economic cooperation, and to the increasing of Czechoslovakia's participation in Iran's program of industrialization. Of major importance in bilateral cooperation is the contract on supplies of Iranian natural gas to Czechoslovakia after 1980, Minister Chnoupek said.

Czechoslovakia and Iran support the policy of detente, and its extension to all parts of the world, and exert considerable efforts to eliminate the existing trouble spots in the world such as the Middle East conflict, the situation in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa, on Cyprus and other parts of the world. On most of the issues, the stands of Czechoslovakia and Iran are identical or close, Minister Chnoupek said.

Returns to Prague

LD151936Y Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 15 CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from a four-day official visit to Iran, made at the invitation of his counterpart 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari.

LENART VISITS BREEDING CENTER IN DUNAJSKA STREDA

LD160632Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, together with Josef Nagr, Czech minister of agriculture and food, visited a breeding center at (?Solery), where they were welcomed by the representatives of the Dunajska Streda district. At a jointly held discussion they talked about the work of this breeding center and its future tasks.

BRZEZINSKI'S VISIT TO CSSR IN 1968 DISCUSSED

LD152012Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Just 10 years ago, in June 1968, Czechoslovakia was visited by Zbigniew Brzezinski, at that time already a long-standing adviser and member of the planning council of the American State Department and the chief of the institute for the problems of communism. On his lecture tour of Czechoslovakia Zbigniew Brzezinski praised politicians of the so-called Prague Spring and somewhat maladroitly, in line with the ideas he explained in his book Alternatives of Disruption [as heard] published in 1965, Brzezinski propounded the liquidation of the Commu ist Party of Czechoslovakia, to sever Czechoslovakia's alliance with the Warsaw Treaty coun ries and advised the Prague would-be reformers how to achieve these aims.

At a session of the institute for international politics and economy, held behind closed doors in Prague on 14 June 1968, Brzezinski said that the thesis he proceeded from consisted in the fact that Leninism had become an anachronism under the conditions of a fully developed society. He got acclaim of exactly those who after the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia betrayed their country, emigrated to the West and have still been working there in anticommunist institutions, some of them being even true and ardent servants of American imperialism.

Brzezinski was, of course, not alone in pinning great hopes on the so-called Prague Spring. In their June 1968 issues the Western papers cajoled Czechoslovakia as a country ripe to separate itself from Moscow as was openly stated by the Washington daily news. And the paper went on to admit that the United States would like to do its best to help this country, Czechoslovakia, to break loose from the influence of the socialist countries. That those were no mere considerations but a real intention was proved by a plan of operation in the event of a coup in Czechoslovakia elaborated by the Pentagon and the CIA early in July 1968 and recommended for inclusion into NATO plans.

The Prague Spring 10 years ago was not meant to be a spring of socialism but was to become a spring season for all its enemies, for anticommunist circles in the West which are still plotting against socialism, against the international communist and workers movement, against progress and peace in the world.

WESTERN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA CRITICIZED

AU131048Y Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 9 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary by NOVOSTI political commentator Vladimir Lomejko: "African Vietnam?"]

[Text] Of late, the American President has more than once emphasized the importance of American interests in Africa, and the practice which follows these statements confirms that he is preparing himself and the country for a direct military intervention in the black continent's affairs. Though in the period of the Somali aggression against Ethiopia official Washington preferred to keep in the background, supplying American weapons to the Somalis via Saudi Arabia, now--in the course of the events in Shaba Province--the U.S. Air Force's transportation arm directly participates in the NATO intervention in Zaire.

Perhaps the whole affair would go still further, but standing in the way of American troops going to Africa are first, the Senate's order, and second, the fact that the United States still has not recuperated from its Vietnam wounds. These conditions influence the form, but not the essence of Washington policy. The NATO session revealed that the time of the President's vaccilation has ended. He openly appealed to West European allies to expand NATO's commitments in Africa. This includes the establishment of a NATO "expeditionary corps" to preserve "order" in those African countries in which the population does not want to reconcile itself to corrupted regimes. In accordance with these plans, Africans will be taking action against Africans, with, of course, American weapons and under the command of NATO officers. The action of the French, Belgian and Moroccan paratroopers, who--with active United States aid--are now cleansing Zaire of Mobutu's uncomfortable compatriots, is being presented as an example.

In order to explain and justify the escalation of interference in the African countries' affairs, there was no shortage of statements at the Washington NATO session on the origin of the "Soviet threat" to the African Continent. But the danger looms from a different direction--from the side of American hawks, who are ready to involve their country and its Western allies in a new war adventure.

The real cause of events in Africa does not lie in the USSR's and Cuba's growing influence, but in the fact that the United States and the former colonial powers do not want to reconcile themselves to the African's right to choose his road of development. Therefore the North Atlantic pact wants to create an African expeditionary corps that would protect Western interests on the black continent. Representatives of the United States, France, Belgium, Britain, Canada and the GDR discussed a joint course in Paris, and on 14-15 June another session will be held in Brussels to discuss aid to Mobutu. Behind all this are Western monopolies which want to preserve their right to mine for copper, cobalt, uranium and gold in Zaire.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

ROLNICKE NOVINY Comments

AU130915Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[M. Klcova commentary: "Dangerous Trends in U.S. policy; in the Old Tone"]

[Excerpt] J. Carter's renewed appearance [in his Annapolis speech] in the role of a "defender of human rights," particularly as regards the USSR and the socialist states, as well as the accusations against the USSR as an alleged "exporter" of the Soviet system and the fact that political observers regard Carter's latest speech as one of the "toughest ones" in the recent period all attest to the contradictory nature of American foreign policy, to the serious internal difficulties of the Carter administration--today lacking popularity to an unprecedented extent--but also to a grave political crisis and dangerous balancing.

The fundamental line of Soviet foreign policy has remained unchanged since the Soviet Union's foundation. It is a permanent and consistent effort to insure peace, supported by a great number of initiatives and constructive proposals as regards the creation of qualitatively new relations among states with different social systems, the limitation of armament and disarmament. But it seems, and this also stems from Carter's Annapolis speech, that the United States is far from clear, precisely on this fundamental question.

Bratislava PRAVDA Criticism

AU151236Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[B. Zagar's Washington dispatch: "An Ultimatum to Detente?"]

[Text] President Carter spent last weekend in Camp David to take a rest after the week in which he delivered what was probably--as the American press noted--his most significant foreign policy speech yet. But the press here evaluates the contents of his speech with considerable uneasiness. Although President Carter tried to present a balanced speech, the tenor of it was more aggressive, ultimative and threatening. He thus satisfied the cold war advocates who were pleased that Carter had shown the Soviet Union "the limit of American patience." The Annapolis speech did not, however, at all satisfy the peace-loving public, which advocates the intensification of detente.

In the American President's speech there were more aggressive formulations, in which one could feel Zbigniew Brzezinski's influence. Most startling however, was the fact that Carter tried to delegate responsibility for the deterioration in American-Soviet relations to the Soviet Union, in connection with the events in Africa. It was startling but not surprising. President Carter wanted to lessen the effect of the American intervention in Zaire on the domestic and world public and substantiate it by use of the Soviet and Cuban "threat in Africa". The Soviet and Cuban officials have already expresed themselves several times about the situation in Africa and about the socialist countries' position on the national liberation movement, whose holy rights have the socialist community's full support and sympathies.

Several days ago President J. Nyerere of Tanzania stated the problems of Africa very clearly and unambiguously and sharply condemned the United States for military intervention in Zaire. American propaganda exploits the legal presence of Cuban instructors in some African countries (Angola and Ethiopia) and the Soviet moral and material assistance to these countries in order to veil the Western countries' neocolonial expansion in Africa. The president of Tanzania reminded Carter that if he listens to the advice of the "new Kissinger" he should not be surprised at a change of views on his African policy. At the same time, President Nyerere expressed his disappointment with the American policy, especially with the interference in the internal affairs of Zaire.

In light of these facts it is impossible to assess some of Carter's Annapolis formulations as anything other than demagogy designated for the domestic consumer. In its editorial the Washington POST expressed a similar view. It wrote: "Presdient Carter possibly tried to achieve too much with his Annapolis speech. He wanted to solve the problems in his own administration and demonstrate mastery in foreign policy. But it was not a great speech." The paper indirectly rebukes the President for writing the speech himself and including several unclear passages, which the Soviet Union can interpret differently from what was intended.

In his speech, President Carter completely evaded the concrete Soviet proposals, both those for solving the problems of limiting strategic arms and the disarmament proposals. Instead of this, he posed an ultimatum: "The Soviet Union can choose either cooperation or confrontation, the United States is prepared for both." The facts show, however, that the United States is not prepared for the first alternative. It constantly rejects every Soviet cooperation effort. The fact that the [U.S.] information media no longer occupy themselves with Carter's speech at Annapolis is a testimony that the speech has not left a strong impression in the United States. They devote more attention to the voices coming from Moscow in response to Carter's speech.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Received by Honecker

LD151746Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday Erich Honecker received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party led by Antonio Maidana. To the party and all Paraguayan patriots he gave assurance of firm solidarity in the struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress, for human rights and for the liberation of all political prisoners and abducted persons in Paraguay.

Antonio Maidana described the successes of the community of socialist states as a source of great encouragement in the worldwide struggle for national and social liberation. He thanked the GDR for its active support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Paraguayan people. He and his comrades know from their own experience, he said, how international solidarity can penetrate even the strongest prison walls. The main task now is to fight to free the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Miguel Angel Soler, who has been in prison for over 3 years.

Erich Honecker and Antonio Maidana affirmed the resolve of the two parties to deepen still further their cooperation and solidarity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Honecker Gives Luncheon

LD151544Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon in Berlin on Thursday in honor of Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party. Both party leaders paid tribute in their toasts to the great strength of the international solidarity of all democratic anti-imperialist and antifascist forces.

The luncheon in the Palais Unter den Linden was attended by SED Politburo members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Horst Sindermann, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinskiy, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange. Present were the members of the Paraguayan Communist Party delegation Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas.

Honecker Address

LD151546Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR will continue to stand in solidarity with all Paraguayan democrats and patriots. This assurance was given by Erich Honecker at a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

Erich Honecker stressed in his toast: "We are certain that it will be of great benefit to your struggle if we, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, strengthen socialism and consistently continue with our peace policy. True to proletarian internationalism, we will continue in future to actively support the struggle waged by the peoples against fascism, imperialism and racism."

Referring to the long incarceration of Communist Party Chairman Antonio Maidana and the two other members of the delegation Erich Honecker said: "We see in your liberation a triumph for communist conviction and for steadfastness. Your fighting will, your unshakeable trust in the working class and all working people, your avowal of Marxism-Leninism could never be broken by 19 years of incarceration."

Erich Honecker added: "Today Stroessner sits hopelessly isolated in the dock of history, together with Pinochet, Vorster and Somoza. In desperation he is trying to save his regime through fascist terror, demogogy and persecution. But the demands made by millions of people the world over become louder and louder, calling for an end to the terror in Paraguay, for the liberation of thousands of political prisoners and for the re-establishment of democracy."

Erich Honecker continued: "During the 19 years you spent in prison the world has further changed in the spirit of our joint ideals and aims. The strength and influence of socialism in our world has grown tremendously. It has been proven in the Soviet Union and in other countries of the socialist community that social security, steady growth, rising prosperity of the people and the all-round development of the personality are possible only in a society in which the exploitation of man by man has been ended forever."

Meets With Axen

LD152037Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday negotiations took place between a delegation of the SED and the delegation of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party. The delegations were led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD151445Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, who is at present on a visit to the GDR, laid a wreath today at the Unter Den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism.

The Paraguyan guests were accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation of the Paraguyan Communist Party, which also includes Central Committee members Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas, was welcomed at the memorial by Deputy City Commandant Col Wilhelm Walter.

LETTER TO UN'S WALDHEIM ON CHILEAN PATRIOTS

LD152058Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The FDGB Central Executive has declared its solidarity with the families of the abducted Chilean patriots. A letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, signed by the chairman of the FDGB Central Executive, Harry Tisch, says among other things: "We ask you to make full use of your authority to secure from Pinochet information about the fate of the missing persons."

DOHLUS RECEIVES LOPEZ-LED CUBAN DELEGATION

LD152039Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin- orst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Nicodemus Lopez, deputy head of the Department for Party Organs of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was concerned with the experience gained in raising the level of party work since the Ninth SED Congress.

JOACHIM HERMANN RECEIVES U.S. CP LEADER DISKIN

LD151354Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received Louis Diskin, member of the Politburo of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee, and director of the "International Publishers" publishing house. During his stay in the GDR, Louis Diskin lectured on the political and social situation in the United States and on the struggle waged by the U.S. Communist Party.

During the meeting in the Central Committee building Joachim Herrmann briefed the guest on the SED's activity. Louis Diskin reported on the situation in the United States and on the struggle, in the face of the growing crisis, of more and more working people for their rights.

KRENZ DELIVERS REPORT TO FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD151658Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Since this morning, the FDJ Central Council has been discussing fresh ideas for the FDJ task "GDR-30". First Secretary Egon Krenz enjoined all young people to contribute through their work to a growing national income, and thus to help safeguard the social program.

He announced that, since the Ninth SED Congress, FDJ members had, inter alia, built or modernized 15,000 dwellings and saved 113 million working hours. Not all the basic organizations shared in these good results, although a fighting program like the national economic plan repeatedly demanded a high degree of devotion, love of work and a spirit of innovation everywhere.

Egon Krenz dealt in detail in his report with young people's opportunities for using their leisure time, and he criticized the fact that the number and standard of dances for young people were still insufficient. In about 30 percent of suitable hostelries no dances for young people were being held.

Egon Krenz stressed at the outset of his speech that the young generation stood firmly by the policy of the SED and that it was taking an active part in its implementation. The hullaballoo made by the enemies in the West changed nothing in this respect, though they were concentrating their ideological warfare especially on young people.

[The East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1657 GMT on 15 Jun adds: "Speaking at the eighth meeting of the FDJ Central Council in Berlin on Thursday, First Secretary Egon Krenz announced that 750 members of the FDJ will go to the 11th World Youth Festival in Havana. The 'National Youth Festival of the GDR' at Whitsun 1979 will be a highlight for GDR youth, he said. This festival will make a major contribution to the strengthening of the workers' and peasants' power. At the same time, the militant attitude toward ideological questions in the class conflict between socialism and capitalism should be further developed."]

GDR SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH DPRK IN PYONGYANG

LD151432Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--A protocol on additional goods deliveries in 1978 between the GDR and the DPRK was signed in Pyongyang by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Eugen Kattner and Han Su-Kil. The GDR will deliver Robur trucks, scientific instruments and pesticides and receive from the DPRK magnesite, cadmium and batteries.

Eugen Kattner was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Choe Chong-kun [as received] and Foreign Trade Minister Kye Ung-tae. They discussed the long-term development of trade on the basis of the results of the visit by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker.

HAGER RECEIVES HONORARY DOCTORATE IN BERLIN

LD142140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--In Berlin on Wednesday the Academic Council of the Humboldt University awarded an honorary doctorate of philosophy to Prof Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in recognition of his great scientific services to the development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and his outstanding achievements in the field of SED science and higher education policy.

Prof Helmut Klein, rector of Humboldt University, said in his citation that Kurt Hager has held a professorship for dialectical and historical materialism at Humboldt University since 1949 and is still closely linked with the university. As a university teacher, author of internationally noted studies and propagandist of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, he has done outstanding work in developing the social sciences.

BRIEFS

STATE SECRETARY MEETS CARDINAL--Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs of the GDR Government, and Alfred Cardinal Bengsch, the chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, met on Monday for talks on problems of mutual interest. The exchange of opinions took place in a trustful atmosphere. It was stressed that the regular meetings have essentially contributed to good, businesslike solutions as well as to mutual understanding. Also participating in the talks were Hermann Kalb, the state secretary's deputy; Prelate Paul Dissemond, the secretary of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, and Msgr Gerhard Lange, counselor at the ordinary's office. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG COVERAGE OF KADAR'S SPEECH IN DEBRECEN

AU1412447 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jun 78 pp 3-5 AU

[Report on address by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at 8 June Debrecen meeting: "We Are Successfully Progressing in Implementing the 11th Congress' Resolutions: Speech by Janos Kadar at the Hajdu-Bihar County Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpt] "There is a considerable force both in the country and Hajdu-Bihar County to continue undiminished, the work of socialist construction. Such a force stems from the fact that the party members are working in unity and cohesion--this is how we all work, both at the center and in the counties--for the party's policy. It is an important, perhaps a primary source of strength, that, in understanding the party's policy well we should apply it in practice even better than before. It is not easy to elaborate a correct policy. One cannot advance more rapidly than is realistic. We have historical lessons in this respect. However, it would remain a dead letter if it did not become reality in Debrecen, Nadudvar and everywhere in the country, at industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural institutes.

"There are 34,000 party members and 40,000 KISZ members in Hajdu County. The number of industrial workers is 100,000; 44,000 people are working in agriculture and 18,000 intellectuals are active in the county, a considerable portion of them at institutes of higher education and in scientific research. Their activity is a serious contribution to our progress, since socialism and the sciences are allies; they cannot exist without each other, but they can create magnificent things together.

"Debrecen and Hajdu County have great plans, there are many significant investment projects underway there. Thus it is necessary but also possible to work since there is a reason for these efforts. We have seen the new school combine, and I am delighted from the bottom of my heart with this beautiful modern school, since making it possible for such things to be built was our reason for creating the socialist system.

"On the basis of what I have seen, I sincerely congratulate the Hajdu County Communist Party organizations and social organizations and the country's workers, peasants and intellectuals on the splendid results they have attained in the past 2 and a half years and I wish them much success in the realization of their additional inspirating plans."

Let Us Create Prerequisites for Discipline Work Everywhere

Janos Kadar then discussed the fact that, apart from results, we also have problems. "These were not evaded by the April Central Committee session either, because in accordance with our principled communist policy and starting from reality, we wanted to assess the actual situation to ascertain where we are keeping pace, where we might lag behind and what tasks await solution. Let us consider the last four sessions of the Central Committee. Last October we discussed the modernization and transformation of the product structure of the entire people's economy; in December we appraised the fulfillment of the annual plan in comparison with the targets of the 5-year plan; we dealt with results and further tasks in agriculture; and, most recently, at the April session we analyzed aspects of our general progress. Thus, we have plenty to accomplish. Now, as then, reading the Central Committee's resolutions, statements and guidance only once is not enough. Their creative application requires more from us. It requires, among other things, that we consider them and also--which is much more difficult--that we try to find out what we can do and how, in our own sphere, for their fulfillment, for a suitable accomplishment of the new tasks of our socialist development."

The Central Committee first secretary spoke with emphasis on economic matters. "For economic progress," he said, "technical development and a constant modernization of production and better labor organization are indispensable. We are short of manpower, and this will remain the case in the foreseeable future, because local reserves will probably soon be exhausted even in places where they are still available."

"On the scale of the people's economy the improvement of productivity has been the main source of raising production for many years because new available manpower does not exist, and, everywhere, only the increase of work productivity, that is, technical development and better labor organization, can be relied upon.

"Development calls for changing the production structure, a more rational economical and rapid implementation of investments, stricter adherence to deadlines and budgets and an improvement in work discipline," he noted. "However, while we are on the subject of work discipline, we must not neglect to ask, either, whether conditions for well-organized and disciplined work exist at a given place, since disciplined work cannot be damanded where tools and materials are lacking. There are still many reserves for a better utilization of working hours and a more extensive and effective enforcement of remuneration based on performance inherent in organization.

"The better we organize labor, the better prerequisites for disciplined work will be. At orderly and well-organized places of work there is no need for any particular prodding, since the dynamics of work themselves spur people on, and, if there happens to be anyone who is an exception to the rule, he is usually straightened out by the rest of the workers, often without even a need for a superior, and sometimes, when prompting is necessary, prompting there must be.

"In order for us to advance further still, we must husband better what we have," he noted. "We must mobilize better our own forces and concentrate on the main areas. Our other great possibility is to take effective and good advantage of our means for cooperating with the Soviet Union, with the socialist countries, to expand and enrich our international relations in accordance with the socialist integration program."

A More Stimulating and Realistic Producer Price System

"Our Central Committee always keeps track of how its resolutions are received by the party members, party functionaries and aktivists and various social factors, how they are received by the working people. This applies also to this April's resolution. We have heard that the resolution has been received positively and approvingly, but we have also heard that the Central Committee's comments on prices have given people food for thought, and this is a good thing because this problem deserves our attention , since it has and may continue to play a very important role in our progress. If there is, indeed, such a problem, it befits the party's honest and frank policy to discuss it publicly before our people as well, without beating around the bush , as was done by the April Central Committee session.

"We can plainly reveal that producer prices are completely unrealistic in major areas of the people's economy, that their general level is above the consumer price level. We are working with prices that do not accurately reflect either domestic expenditures, that is, manufacturing costs, or import prices, which, as is known, have greatly changed in recent years. We cannot disregard the latter even if we do not permit the impact of the world market to be totally felt in the Hungarian people's economy. At our enterprises, which are operating fairly independently, not even the most sophisticated and best qualified economic managers know exactly what they are using costs the country, because calculations are unrealistic.

"The complicated system of subsidies, withdrawals, accounting and so forth form a completely distorted pattern. It is our important task to support collectives that work better, because, without this, neither the transformation of the production structure, nor quite a few of our other objectives can be accomplished; and we rarely mention the fact that there is a natural reverse side to support, namely that we should support collectives that work badly to a lesser extent or not at all, despite the consequences.

"However, it is natural in our country at the moment to support those who are in a poor state and consequently tax those who work well. Often, we discourage those in the vanguard from taking the initiative, while we virtually pamper those who do not work well, those who trail behind, on the strength of the fact that, as the saying goes, socialism can stand anything.

"That is why the Central Committee has adopted the position that we must definitely adjust producer prices and must establish them so that they more accurately reflect actual costs. This will not be easy because it is a great problem to expect producer prices to provide a genuine incentive and spur further production. Of course, some producer prices will be raised and others will be set lower than at present. This will obviously also affect consumer prices to some extent. Generally, basic, vital goods must be sold at stable prices. This will also remain the case in the future, even if the changing producer price of some consumer goods affects consumer prices as well. We have always protected and will continue to protect the consumer, which means that if some of our price measures involve an extra expense to purchasers, we will appropriately counteract this, by increasing wages or by some other means. Thus, our standard of living policy will not change. The resolutions of the 11th congress, the Central Committee and government organs remain valid. Our party strives to never lose sight of the objectives of our standard of living policy in practice. As before it continues to profess and enforce the principle that socialist construction must be accompanied by a regular improvement of the working people's standard of living.

"Among other things, we must safeguard the party's honor by not saying or doing anything we might be ashamed of later. We must make all our decisions to enable us to stand before the people with our heads held high 3 to 5 years from now. We owe this to the party's honest and active combatants, who represent our policy with heart and soul, and we owe it to our allies, who are striving together with us to make our nation prosper and to insure the accomplishment of our society-shaping objectives. It is a good thing for the people to feel and witness that the party keeps its word.

"This must also remain the case in the future in regard to every issue, the policy on prices just as much as the standard of living policy, and we can promise that it will be the case. However, part of this is that we should not leave it unsaid--and indeed we must not leave it unsaid--if we have problems. We cannot put our heads in the sand in the face of problems that affect our joint affairs, the building of our socialist system and the advancement and future of our people."

The Hungarian People's Republic Is Loyal to Its Allies

Janos Kadar then turned to political issues. He stressed: "As part of the international communist movement, the MSZMP pursues a brisk internationalist activity. We are induced to do so by our principles, Marxist-Leninist ideals and moral commitment.

"In our foreign policy, our endeavor is--and the correctness of this has been confirmed by the Central Committee's April resolution--to make it clear and unmistakable to everyone where we belong and what objectives we pursue. Therefore, we openly tell all that we are an ally of the Soviet Union and a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We are also a member of the United Nations. This is what we abide by and we engage in politics on this basis.

"It is a cardinal rule of our party's policy that the Hungarian People's Republic be loyal to its allies, a friend of the former colonial peoples struggling for their national liberty and development and a correct partner, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, of the advanced capitalist countries. These are three but inseparably linked manifestations of one and the same policy.

"We are convinced that we can only continue to be honest associates of the Soviet Union in the struggle for joint objectives if our relationship of alliance and readiness to cooperate are clear and unshakable. We feel that the third world countries, as well as our capitalist partners, can learn what they can expect from us if our position is explicit. Therefore, we cannot subject any element of our policy to wavering. Precisely because one depends, relies and counts on us, we cannot afford to say different things on different occasions. That is why we have remained faithful to our line for over two decades and will firmly continue to abide by it also in the future."

The Central Committee first secretary then dealt with aspects of the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement. He said that its conclusion was raised at talks on normalizing relations between the two countries. Its official term is "applying the most-favored-nation principle in trade." He noted that actually there is no question of any favor, only of trade without discrimination, that is, detrimental differentiation. Thus, neither side has made a concession to the other.

He stressed that the political line having the Hungarian people's trust and support and which is also internationally recognized, took shape when we were still boycotted by the United States and the NATO ccuntries; and we also have been pursuing this policy regardless of the agreement. Thus, the conclusion of the agreement is not a concession of favor to the United States but a part and direct result of our policy of striving for peaceful coexistence.

"Of course, people--also in the West--keep surmising what we are expecting from this. We are expecting an expansion of Hungarian-American economic relations since this amounts only to two percent of Hungarian foreign trade. Thus, it is possible to increase the present scanty turnover rationally and in a manner beneficial for both sides."

Touching on our relationship with China, Janos Kadar expounded: "We are not exactly familiar with China's internal position and, in accordance with our principled attitude, we do not want to intervene in it, either," he said. "We wish the Chinese people all the best. May they progress on the path of the socialist revolution on which they have embarked and may they prosper as a nation. Although we do not have interparty relations--it is not our fault that they have ceased--but we do want orderly contacts with China on an interstate basis, diplomatic relations just as much as a trade turnover, and a developing state cooperation, provided this coincides also with Chinese intentions.

"It is regrettable, however," the Central Committee first secretary continued, "that we find ourselves confronted by China almost at every international political step we take. We have our own political goals and principled attitude and we cannot yield on our policy in principle, since it is not only rooted in our communist conviction but it also represents the Hungarian people's best interests. We cannot yield on this even for the sake of the Chinese. Anti-Sovietism determines every step of Chinese foreign policy; it is anti-Cuban and, lately, anti-Vietnamese. China is collaborating with NATO circles and the Common Market countries. It is maintaining diplomatic relations with Pinochet, the Chilean counterrevolutionary military regime and it is also pursuing a similar policy in other parts of the world.

"We are allies of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, Cuba and Vietnam. We honorably represent our position at every forum and meeting. Still, this does not mean that we want to intensify debates. On the contrary, we would like tension to diminish. This is what we are striving for, and we hope that one day we will pursue the path of socialism together with the PRC. However, when and how this comes about does not depend on us but on them."

The Forces of Progress Are Increasing

"Preventing the outbreak of a new world war is our fundamental foreign policy goal as well as to insure the international prerequisites for our people's work of socialist construction. We strive for peace, a cardinal point of our policy, and, of course, we safeguard, defend and represent the Hungarian people's rights and independence and decision to build a socialist society. In conformity with this, we are working for the consolidation of detente, a limitation of the arms race and the emergence of an agreement on strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. We are struggling against the further dissemination of nuclear weapons and the inclusion of the neutron bomb in weapons systems, and we are struggling for an enforcement of the principles adopted in Helsinki and the constructive continuation of the Belgrade meeting in a few years in Madrid.

"The forces of progress are increasing. We are profoundly convinced that world imperialism will never again be able to lead the people of the socialist countries astray, neither will the people who have risen up against the colonial system turn back on their path. They are struggling for their freedom and sovereignty and we support their struggle. Once they have obtained the right of self-determination, these people, one after another, declare they want to build a socialist society. The reason for this is that they know capitalism; they became acquainted with it under the colonial yoke;

"Recently, our comrades from Mozambique visited our country. They struggled for 10 years to shed the many hundreds of years under the Portuguese colonial yoke and they declared at the first congress of their national front that they will transform themselves into a Marxist-Leninist party and they want to build socialism. Of course, they have many problems, as we have had. However, they are hopeful because they are convinced there is no other path for the advancement of the people and the nation's prosperity than the socialist social system. Still, one should have heard them when they spoke of the experiences they had in our country, wishing they had come as far as we have. Consider these people, comrades, when the burden of our own problems weighs down on us.

"Socialism is a world system today. It extends over three continents. Its main force, the Soviet Union, has not only recovered from the grave losses of World War II but has grown into a mighty factor which even imperialism is obliged to take into consideration. To a decisive degree, it is due to the might of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that there is a realistic possibility of preventing another world war. This is a new factor in the destiny of mankind. Thus, aware of our strength, we can look to the future with hope. However, we must continue to work.

"When I was a child, an old man from a village once told me: Son, you must learn that a child of poor people must always work. He thus became my first Marxist teacher. This happened a long time ago. The social system has changed since then and we are still working. Let me add another personal recollection: when I was learning our beautiful revolutionary song, the Internationale, and I came to the line 'this will be the last struggle,' I said to myself, 'won't that be fine?' I, we, have been singing it many times since, yet it seems quite a few more battles are yet to come. However, since this song was first sung, the world has changed and it is continuing to change as it has during the past 60 years. Mankind owes it to the October Revolution 60 years ago, and to the existence of the world socialist system, to avoid the prospects of suicide; and it owes it to the forces of socialism and social progress which are struggling in agreement and collaboration, for peace.

"On its own, the Hungarian People's Republic is not a determining factor in the development of the international situation. Nevertheless, it is among the forces shaping the destiny of the world because, as far as its social system is concerned, it is in the vanguard of nations.

"Our foreign political endeavors also assign us into the vanguard of the consistent fighters for peace and socialism, among the socialist countries and those struggling for national independence and peace, together with the communists and workers parties of the world. Hungarian foreign policy thus has weight and prestige, and the successes we have attained in constructive work at home lend authenticity to our voice. The voice of those who produce results is listened to. Therefore, those who would like to live in peace must do an honest job. Those who would like a better future for themselves and their children are effectively duty-bound to build socialism for the good of our people as a whole.

"The reason we ask the broad masses of the people for their unity, support, understanding and help is that we are profoundly convinced the party worked to insure a better and finer future for the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the intelligentsia, for the entire nation. Thus, with a clear conscience and in an honest manner, we wish to have discussions and come to an understanding with our nonparty allies as well. Essentially, also in the future, we will demand the same from them that we demand from ourselves: that we continue to progress on the approved correct path and do so, if possible, in even more concord; then we will achieve even better results." Janos Kadar concluded his speech.

SECRETARY GYENES HOLDS TALKS IN PARIS

LD152342Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the party Central Committee, has held talks in Paris. He exchanged information with Gaston Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party Politburo, and Jacques Denis, member of the Central Committee, about the activities of their parties and discussed international issues. At the talks, held in a comradely atmosphere, the readiness of the two parties to further strengthen the present good relations and cooperation was expressed. Andras Gyenes has returned to Budapest.

SZEKER, MARJAI ADDRESS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD160910Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, June 15, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met on Thursday. Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai delivered a report on the 21st session of the Soviet-Hungarian economic and technical scientific inter-governmental cooperation committee. The cabinet accepted the report and instructed the international economic relations committee to define the tasks that emerge from the deliberations of the session.

Vice-Premier Gyula Szeker told the ministers about the official friendly visit he had paid to Yugoslavia. The cabinet heard and approved the report, giving instruction to the concerned state organizations to carry out the tasks that derive from the negotiations conducted in Serbia and the Croatian Socialist Republics.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO GDR

LD152344Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro have received Hungary's new ambassador to the GDR, Jozsef Kadar, who will leave for the GDR shortly.

APRO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON PRC OFFICIAL'S DEATH

LD151937Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15, (MTI)--Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, nas sent a condolence message to Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Assembly, on the demise of Kuo Mo-jo, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee.

NEMETH VISITS AGRICULTURAL SITES IN VESZPREM COUNTY

LD152205Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited several state farms and producer cooperatives in Veszprem County and inspected the Papa meat combine. He was briefed on new production methods and plans for the future.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RECEPTION AT POLISH EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST

LD152207Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian-Polish friendship treaty, a reception was given at the Polish Embassy in Budapest; present were Valeria Benke, member of the party Politburo, Sarolta Raffai, deputy president of the National Assembly, and several members of the government.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN HUNGARY 16 JUNE

LD152050Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, the Mongolian foreign minister will arrive in Budapest tomorrow.

MAROTHY RECEIVES FRG YOUNG SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD152348Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of KISZ and the youth federation of the West German Social Democratic Party, the Young Socialists, held a roundtable conference in Budapest. They exchanged views on European peace and security, cooperation and social progress. They also agreed on new, specific forms of developing their cooperation. The delegation of the Young Socialists, led by Reinhard Schulz, deputy chairman, was received by Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

BUDAPEST NOTES CARTER'S CREDIBILITY BEING QUESTIONED

LD152310Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At his press conference late last night U.S. Bresident Carter admitted that Fidel Castro did give him advance information on the Shaba rebels' intended attack on Zaire.

He said, however, that Cuba, which is giving considerable military assistance to Angola, a neighbor of Zaire, could have done more to prevent the attack. Carter indirectly accused Cuba, the USSR and the GDR of having had a part in the Shaba events.

At the end of the press conference the U.S. president added that he did not intend to disclose any proof of Cuban, Soviet or GDR interference in Zaire's affairs. He said this despite the hard, pressing, almost provocative questions of the journalists. The question to which Carter gave this answer was literally the following: Mr President, do you think that Fidel Castro was telling a lie when he said there had been no Cuban interference in the recent invasion of Zaire, since despite Castro's comments you have accused him of interference? Do you have any proof that Mr Castro had any role in the rebellion?

To this question Carter gave as his only argument that Castro could have done a great deal more to prevent the intervention if he had really wanted to. Carter also said that Fidel Castro had informed a U.S. diplomat in Havana about the intention of the liberation forces of Shaba to lead an attack against the Mobutu regime.

Why is it worth dealing with all this in such detail? Those of you who have been following the events of world politics for a long time and the methods of American leaders will remember the crisis of presidential credibility from earlier dispatches. This was a characteristic of the Johnson-Nixon era, particularly in connection with the Vietnam War. The provincial, local politician from Georgia named Jimmy Carter won the majority of American votes by promising that such a crisis of credibility could not happen to him.

Now a representative of his own legislature, and within it of his own party, the Democratic Party, Stephen Solarz, stated, after watching the President's press conference on television, that since he had conferred shortly before with Fidel Castro, he found Castro's statements convincing but President Carter's arguments were not. The utterances of the government cannot be accepted since it provides no proof of its statements, he said.

This African affair on the whole is a reflection of a policy whose credibility is becoming ever more doubtful. All the signs indicate that the forces generally opposing detente in the U.S. administration now have much more say than before and are using the affairs of Africa, Western Europe or even China as a pretext for creating anti-Soviet cold-war hysteria. I hasten to add that I am convinced there are invariably influential forces in the United States which, on the basis of realism, wish to continue the policy of detente. I do not say that the situation is the same as it was 10 or 15 years ago, but the repeated regression of the U.S. leadership to the era of the cold war gives cause for concern.

MTI INTERVIEWS SOVIET SPECIALIST ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD160910Y Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)--MTI's Moscow correspondent Csaba Kis reports: Are Soviet-American relations really at the nadir? MTI's Moscow correspondent asked the above question from Valentin Berezhkov, one of the best-known Soviet-America experts and editor of the periodical SSA.

"The answer for this question is not an easy one. It is an indubitable fact that as a result of the present American government's policy not only the two countries' relations but also the process of detente have come to a standstill. The situation, however, is not similar to the one 10-15 years ago.

The agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States, their number currently reaches 150, provide a suitable basis for cooperation in the most varied fields, and their execution will continue, said Berezhkov."

"The present American leadership--as it is also revealed by the Annapolis address of President Carter--is not holding a uniform stance concerning Soviet-American relations. There are influential groups who want to continue the approved policy of detente. Not less influential are the groups who urge action for a fast increase of the armament race and a step-up of the anti-Soviet campaign. The internal reasons to contribute to all this include that the Carter administration has been unable to solve any of the serious problems so far. The inflation and the unemployment situations are invariably grave, and hard are the conditions of the American towns and of the national minorities.

Therefore, it is the sphere of foreign policy where the government endeavours to exhibit some kind of result which, according to certain views, would be most easy to achieve by a revival of the "strong-hand policy", a warming-up of the American leadership" theory, an advertizing of "American ideals" and by anti-Soviet propaganda. Regrettable as it is, the international policy of the USA in the long range is subject to influence-in particular to an unfavourable one-by bonanza issues of internal policy.

Laden with responsibility is the present moment for the American leadership which must now decide which line to follow. The sooner they acknowledge that the Soviet Union's peace policy shows the proper road and that the Soviet Union is ready, on the ground of equality, equal safety and respect for mutual interests, to go a long way towards detente and closer cooperation, the easier will it be to take the right choice. In the Soviet Union the view prevails that there are objective chances of cooperation, and there are fundamental joint interests--ranging from efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear war to enviornment protection in global dimension or to the searching for new sources of energy--which make such cooperation an objective necessity, and to postpone an objective necessity will never succeed for longer than a fleeting moment--said Valentin Berezhkov.

NEPSZABADSAG ON NEW SOCIALIST PROPOSALS AT MBFR TALKS

LD151336Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)--The Thursday issue of the Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG comments on the new socialist proposal submitted to the Vienna arms and troops cut talks. It points out that "the socialist countries' proposals mean the most significant event of this negotiation year. They are constructive initiatives that may put an end to time-marking and strengthen Helsinki's spirit in the key issue of detente. The condition of progress now is that everyone should depart from realities. The essential one of these realities is that a balance has developed in the number of armed forces in central Europe. The basic point of departure is thus provided by the numbers of armed troops mutually submitted by both parties."

"The Warsaw Treaty members have accepted the figures given by NATO and NATO has no reason to do otherwise." The commentary emphasizes pointing out also: "The political function of the delegations concerning fantastic and ever inflating figures of the Warsaw treaty arms and troops lies merely in the support of the myth of Soviet threat."

NEPSZABADSAG's article writer then warns: "The socialist countries will continue to urge every state directly participating in the talks to take part in an active and concrete form in the reduction of armed forces and arms, meaning that in proportion to its military potential, every country contribute to easing tension. It can be realized in this way only that no side should acquire unilateral advantages."

"In any case the socialist countries have gone so far in promotion of a real progress at the Vienna talks, as it was only possible without risking their fundamental interests of security," the Budapest daily stresses. From now on progress depends on the political intentions of the Western side. "If their answer is a positive one, the result may affect other forums and go beyond the borders of closer central Europe, perhaps even the whole of Europe."

MTI REPORTS COMPLETION OF GDR COOPERATION TALKS

LD151310Y Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI)--Wednesday, the 17th session of the economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee Hungary-GDR came to a close in Budapest and a minute was signed by the Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Wolfgang Rauchfuss of GDR, the co-presidents of the committee.

It was stated [that] further headway since the last session was achieved in matters of labour division and the range of technical-scientific cooperation was extended. The number of specialization and cooperation contracts, with a further eight concluded since the previous session, has now reached 118. Over 30 percent of the commercial goods exchange is now effected on the basis of such deals. Joint research work has been extended to cover the development of numerical and integrated computer controlled machine tools as well as light-construction building elements.

The goods exchange turnover grew by 10 percent in 1977 and the 1978 minutes provide for a further 8 percent which is in the state of realization as per schedule. Agreement at the negotiations has been reached for the mutual supplies of equipment to attain headway in the aluminum industry and power production.

Taking departure from the 1977 March agreements between the party and government delegations of the two countries, it has now been decided what the committee must do to achieve a deeper economic and technical-scientific cooperation and to prepare a plan coordination for the period 1981-85. It has also been decided to prepare an intergovernmental agreement for cooperation to be improved in the branch of farm machine production. Provisions have been taken for coordinated measures to expand the specialized production of vehicle component parts, machine tools, electric motors and medical instruments. Mutual deliveries should increase to improve the supplies of component parts for machines and motor vehicles.

A long-term program of technical and scientific cooperation for after 1980 will be drawn up.

The GDR delegation under Wolfgang Rauchfuss departed Wednesday afternoon from Budapest.

AGRICULTURAL TASKS, PROSPECTS DISCUSSED ON NATIONAL LEVEL

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jun 78 p 9 WA

[Text] A 2-day national meeting attended by those in charge of agricultural production began on Thursday at the Mezohegyes state farm. In his opening address, Minister of Agriculture Pal Romany spoke of the methods used in directing county agricultural work and of the importance of more efficient farming. He stressed that it is especially important for agriculture and the food industry to conduct a more systematic investment policy, to operate more economically and sensibly, and to serve the national economy better. Wiser utilization of material and better fodder management can spare the country substantial import burdens. Exports can be increased through utilization of all farming potential and closer ties with produce processing.

After the minister's opening address, Deputy Minister Jeno Vancsa said that the area sown to winter grains is greater than planned. Wheat exceeds the plan by 42,000 hectares and sunflower by 2-3 percent. On the other hand, the area planted to corn is only 96-97 percent of the plan. For the current grain programs to be realized it will be necessary to attain national average yields of 40 quintals per hectare in the case of wheat and 51-52 quintals in the case of corn.

Field crops look good and winter grains are developing well. Due to cool May weather, ripening and harvesting are somewhat delayed. Some grain has already lodged. The harvest will not be easy this year. More machines will be available to help than last year.

A total of 14,200 combines will be operable for the harvest. Of these, 20 percent are already modern, high-capacity machines. The current harvesting machine pool will make it possible to complete the harvest in 180-190 shift hours. Taking the average weather pattern into consideration, this means 22-24 calendar days. Naturally there are discrepancies in the machine equipment of the various farms which will make it necessary for them to cooperate this year, too.

By the end of May there were 114,000 hectares of vegetables. Their development is lagging. Instead of the planned 1,534,000 tons, the farms have contracted for the sale of 1,799,000 tons of vegetables. Those grown in the open suffered considerable frost damage. Frosts hit 4 percent of the vineyards also.

Livestock production continued to develop well over the past 5 months. According to present indications, there will be 3-4 percent more slaughter poultry this year than that planned for 1980. Plans for the final year of the five-year plan will also be exceeded this year in the case of wool and eggs. Milk production is expected to reach the amount planned for 1980.

The swine population is developing as planned and herds of cattle and sheep are increasing, too. Despite this growth, much remains to be done. Due to many investments left incomplete last year, the construction of certain important facilities is delayed. So far this year 80 percent of agricultural investments have been spent on machines. Farms continue to build insufficient quarters for hogs. There are many possibilities in the area of livestock breeding which, properly utilized, would increase production and make it more cost effective.

After the reports, those participating in the meeting made a tour of the Mezohegyes state farm. Particular attention was devoted to the wheat experiment in the course of which the latest Hungarian and high-yield foreign strains of wheat are being investigated. The meeting will continue tomorrow with comments.

GIEREK OPENS 12TH PZPR CC PLENUM IN WARSAW

LD151104Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June PAP--The 12th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC has just begun in Warsaw. The debates are presided over by the first secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Gierek.

The agenda includes a report of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC 'for the further strengthening of the role of science in the socio-economic development of Poland'. The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Gierek.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR

LD151436Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received Francis Anthony Small, New Zealand's ambassador, at an audience in Belweder in which the ambassador presented his credentials. In connection with his appointment to the post of head of mission in Poland, Ambassador Small laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown solider.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES PRZEMYSL VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS

LD160740Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received a delegation from Przemysl Voivodship including the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Zdzislaw Brewniowski; Przemysl Voivode Zdzislaw Cichocki; the first secretary of the municipal party committee in Przemysl, Bronislaw Szmyt; and the mayor of the city, Andrzej Wojciechoswki.

The delegation advised the chairman of the Council of Ministers about the achievements of Przemysl and the voivodship, and about the main problems connected with the development of the city and region.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL CONTINUES VISIT

LD160742Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] on the 3d day of his stay in Poland delivered a lecture at the higher school for social studies at the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw. He assessed the current political situation in Portugal and discussed main trends in the activity of the PCP. In the afternoon, Alvaro Cunhal arrived in Gdansk and visited the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia.

MORE ON KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL MEETING

LD151106Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] The voivodship people's council met in Katowice yesterday with Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, chairing the session.

The session was devoted to the implementation of the plan for social and economic development of the region over the 5 months of this year. A number of positive things, such as growth of labor productivity and organization, the extraction of 79 million tons of coal and the production of 4 million tons of steel have been noted. Production of market and export goods has also been positively assessed. At the same time, attention was drawn to the fact that some enterprises have not fully carried out their tasks. A further growth of management efficiency, the speeding-up of housing construction and the development of the infrastructure in industrial centers are seen as being the most important issues.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU131133Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10-11 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Annapolis Carter"]

[Text] President Carter's recent speech delivered at the graduation ceremony of the Annapolis Naval Academy evokes mixed feelings. Advertised as an "olive branch" offered to the world and primarily to the Soviet Union, it contained notes and accents which have very little to do with the spirit of compromise and detente. This speech, in the opinion of the New York TIMES, was the sharpest of all Carter's speeches so far.

The U.S. President's rather exquisite little attacks against the Soviet Union resounded peculiarly. The terms, the choice of arguments and the anti-Soviet passion of the American leader surprised many observers. A Washington POST commentator noted frankly that in his speech Jimmy Carter surpassed John Foster Dulles in his rhetorical tricks.

The opinion that the President's speech was motivated by domestic political considerations is hardly acceptable. It is doubtful that a significant part of the American public had accepted the administration's cold war fervor. It is also doubtful whether the conscious and intentional stirring of American foreign policy, and precisely at the most sensitive spot--in the sphere of relations with the Soviet Union--is the best way to boost the President's prestige in Congress and in the nation.

Contrary to previous forecasts, the Annapolis speech failed to outline new trends in the detente dialog, failed to clarify what American foreign policy is up to and who actually outlines its trends. Carefully listening to its tones and arguments, one could find in this speech the theses--only slightly modified--of the anticommunist campaign ardently boosted in recent times by some of the President's advisers.

The U.S. President posed East-West relations with this alternative: cooperation or confrontation, demanding a clear choice from Moscow. However, the American leader forgot that the Soviet side had made its unequivocal choice long ago. It is now high time for U.S. ruling circles to make the same choice.

BRIEFS

POLISH-GREEK ACCORD--Athens, 14 June PAP--An agreement on legal assistance between Poland and Greece was signed in Athens today. The agreement created new conditions for more efficient legal protection of people of both countries, for example by facilitating claim investigations (?by the) courts, mutual execution of rulings in civil cases. The Polish delegation which negotiated the agreement were received by Greek Minister of Justice Yeoryios Stamatis. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

Greets Citizens of London

AU151040Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving Harold Mote, chairman of the Greater London Council, on 13 June, at St. James Palace in London]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the Greater London Council, Messrs Council Members, ladies and gentlemen,

I am happy to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and the inhabitants of London. We are very pleased to have this opportunity to pay an official visit to your beautiful country and its wonderful capital, London, at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Highness [as published] the Duke of Edinburgh.

As you have rightly said, Mr Chairman of the Council, our two countries have many common traditions, which go back to the period of ancient Rome. Quite often, particularly in the most recent centuries, outstanding figures of the Romanian and British political, philosophical and cultural life have been in close contact and have acted together to insure the victory of advanced ideas and the progress of the two peoples and all mankind. Likewise, an important number of Romanian scientists have worked in England, thus contributing to the attainment of great achievements in science and technology.

Today, broad relations are continuously developing between our peoples, on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. I am convinced that our present visit to Great Britain will give a new and strong impetus to the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and English [as published] peoples.

We also hope that the international cooperation between Romania and England [as published] will contine to develop, in the interest of constructively solving the complex problems facing contemporary mankind. We were very satisfied with your words, Mr Chairman of the Council, which expressed the desire of the Greater London Council to contribute to promoting such cooperation. I wish you and all London citizens much health, happiness, prosperity and peace.

Westminster Mayor

AU151100Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving W.H. Kearney, the lord mayor of the City of Westminster, on 13 June, at St. James Palace in London]

[Text] Mr Lord Mayor, Messrs Councillors,

I take pleasure in extending to you cordial greetings and best wishes on my own and my wife's behalf. Our visit to Great Britain, at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, aims at broadly promoting Romanian-British cooperation, both in trade exchanges--which, as you have rightly said, are very important, under current circumstances, for each nation and for overall progress--and in the scientific-technical and cultural fields and human contacts.

Everything that my country, Romania, is undertaking both in insuring its domestic socioeconomic development and building the socialist society as well as in its foreign policy is directed at making a contribution to the cause of progress and civilization and the promotion in international life of the new principles of equality, mutual respect, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, in order to build a world in which the peoples should really be masters of their destinies and should fully benefit from the great achievements of modern science and technology and human genius.

With the wish for the Romanian-British cooperation to record intensive development on the bilateral plane and at the world level, I wish you and the inhabitants of Westminster much happiness, progress, prosperity and peace.

Ceausescu, Callaghan Talks

AU151111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met James Callaghan, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and conducted talks with him, at 10 Downing Street, on June 14.

They examined a host of important problems regarding the stage of the Romanian-British relations. While appreciating the favourable evolution of the relations between the two countries, they expressed the common wish to expand and deepen the collaboration between Romania and Great Britain in the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural domains.

The conviction was expressed that the development of the friendly collaboration between Romania and Great Britain, based on the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, observance of each state's independence and sovereignty is beneficial to the two countries and peoples and also to the cause of understanding and cooperation internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan broached also some international issues. In this context they reiterated the wish of Romania and Great Britain to cooperate more actively in the international arena for making a greater contribution to the settlement of the big problems facing mankind.

Stress was also laid on the special significance of building a real security and collaboration system in Europe as well as on the neccessity of actions for the translation into life of the Helsinki final act provisions, for concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all, without which peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be conceived.

Highlighting the importance of the present UN special session on disarmament, they underscored the urgency of real disarmament measures and military disengagement. Spotlighted was also the necessity of eliminating by political means, by negotiations, the conflicts and the state of tension that endanger world peace.

The president of Romania and the prime minister of Great Britain reiterated their conviction that the eradication of underdevelopment, the democratization of international relations are conditions for ensuring the development of all nations on the road of civilation and well-being.

In the afternoon of June 14, the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan continued at 10 Downing Street.

Joining in the talks, for Romania, were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Rungan and other officials, while for Great Britain, David Owen and other officials.

The exchange of views on the Romanian-British relations as well as on some international issues continued on the occasion.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan reiterated the common determination to develop the collaboration between the two countries and established a series of important understandings, conducive to the amplification of the Romanian-British collaboration on various planes. Established was also a programme for the diversification and intensification of the commercial relations between the two countries, of the mutually advantageous cooperation in domains of common interest, especially in priority sectors of industrial production.

The exchange of opinions on international issues highlighted once more the willingness of Romania and Great Britain to collaborate more closely in the international arena to make their contribution to the settlement of the complex problems of mankind in the spirit of peace and justice, in the interest of the peoples and in keeping with the people's aspirations for progress and prosperity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan expressed full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks conducted and agreed to continue the Romanian-British dialogue at various levels.

An atmosphere of warm cordiality, of mutual esteem and understanding prevailed during the talks.

Toast at Luncheon

AU151106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 14 June luncheon given by British Prime Minister James Callaghan]

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--In his toast during the luncheon given by the government of Great Britain, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the visit he pays to Great Britain at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II, at the discussions with the prime minister, showing that they will lend new prospects to the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

In recent years, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, the relations between Romania and Great Britain witnessed a powerful development. As a matter of fact, also in the more distant or nearer past, our peoples and countries cooperated with good results in many problems, both on a bilateral and international plane.

He specified that a declaration is to be signed which will synthesize the results of this visit and the wish to expand in the future the collaboration in all domains between Romania and Great Britain.

In the period we live in, if we wish relations of collaboration and of peace, we must act to found inter-state collaboration on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the president of Romania said. It is only to the extent to which all the peoples and all the states, the heads of state and government in particular understand it, that we will be able to build a world of collaboration and of peace, he added.

Of course, as far as the relations between Romania and Great Britain are concerned, they are founded precisely on these principles. The present talks are conducted in this spirit. I am therefore convinced that we will open a new era to the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

Mentioning with satisfaction the fact that the discussions conducted on international issues also set out from the wish to find the ways for their negotiated settlement, the Romanian head of state went on to say:

We, all of us, wish to see security and cooperation in Europe built up and therefore we cannot be satisfied with the results of the Belgrade conference, but we wish it to be an impetus to intensifying the efforts with a view to implement the Helsinki-signed documents, to expand collaboration among all European states and to start concrete military disengagement measures in particular.

After having reaffirmed Romania's stand on the necessity for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We wish that a confrontation not be reached in Africa, that, on the contrary, the problems be solved by the African countries themselves, without outside interference, that the independence and sovereignty of those countries, their unity be ensured.

We have discussed about the need for doing away with underdevelopment. for a new international economic order as a way to economic stability and to mankind's general progress. Pointing out that discussed were also questions of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, the Romanian head of state said: We hope the United Nations will give impetus to preoccupations for disarmament and will provide a framework allowing for a realistic approach that should take account of ensuring each nation's security and aim at disarmament alike.

I wish to tell you overtly that in my opinion the current issues of international life demand an approach in high sense of responsibility, without any tendency of overrating certain events, but on the contrary, with the wish to smooth harshness and see collaboration and friendship developing among all peoples, irrespective of social system.

We would like, Nicolae Ceausescu stated in conclusion, the Romanian-British relations to demonstrate that cooperation with good results is possible between two countries with differing social systems which are inspired by the wish to secure to their peoples peace and freedom, the right to develop independently.

Aides Meet Counterparts

AU151404Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--On June 14, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, met Edmund Dell, secretary of state for trade. Opinions were exchanged during the talks on the occasion on the ways of expanding and deepening the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries on multiple planes.

The same day, Gheorghe Oprea signed a memorandum of cooperation with Imperial Chemical Industries which stipulates the expansion of research and design for installations and technologies, and the cooperation in their manufacture.

Gheorghe Oprea and Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidency of the republic and head of the group of advisers to the president, and Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, had talks with the executives of the British Aerospace and Rolls Royce when discussed were questions concerning the expansion of the technical and scientific collaboration and of cooperation in production between the two British firms and specialty enterprises in Romania.

The same day, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met David Owen, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. Opinions were exchanged on further developing the Romanian-British relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains as well as in education. The intensification of the exchange of information was agreed upon between the two ministries. It was decided to organize, starting 1979, annual round tables in Bucharest and London for discussing bilateral and international questions of common interest.

Opinions were also exchanged on a series of current international questions.

On June 14, Ion Avram signed an agreement on developing the industrial, techical and commercial relations between units of the machine-building industry of Romanian and Northern Engineering Industries Ltd in designing and producing technological installations.

Speaker Hosts Reception

AU151132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--After the conclusion of the official talks in 10 Downing Street, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu participated, on June 14 in the afternoon, in a reception given by George Thomas, speaker of the House of Commons, at Westminister Palace, in honour of the Romanian people's messengers.

The guests included the Romanian officials accompanying the president of the republic and the members of the British suite.

During the reception, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu conversed cordially with members of the Parliament of the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Parties, with Michael Foot, lord president of the council and leader of the House of Commons, Frederick Peart, lord privy seal and leader of the House of Lords, Elwyn Jones, lord chancellor, Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, Edward Heath, former prime minister, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, with chairmen of various committees of the Parliament, as also with the executives of the parliamentary Anglo-Romanian friendship group of the House of Commons.

The deputies expressed their satisfaction to have met Romania's president and Elena Ceausescu, welcoming them warmly. In his brief speech, George Thomas, speaker of the House of Commons, expressed the conviction that the visit to Great Britain would contribute to further developing the traditional links of friendship between the two countries and peoples, between their parliaments, marking at the same time an outstanding contribution to the general cause of international collaboration.

In reply, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is a great joy for us to have the opportunity of visiting the House of Commons, to meet distinguished representatives of the British people.

Good relations are developing between Romania and Great Britain. Our visiting at the invitation of her majesty the queen is proceeding positively and we hope that it will end with results which give good prospects to the collaboration between our nations in the economic, technological, scientific domains and human contacts.

The Romanian head of state also pointed to the important role of parliaments in establishing relations of understanding, friendship and peace among peoples and expressed his hope that the parliaments of the two countries would contribute, in the future, too, to better understanding and rapprochement between the Romanian and British peoples.

The reception passed in the same atmosphere of warm cordiality characteristic of the visit of Romania's messengers to Great Britain from the very beginning.

London Mayor's Banquet

AU151121Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, (AGERPRES), 15/6/1978--In the evening of June 14, Peter Vanneck, lord mayor of the City of London and the lady mayoress gave a banquet at the guild hall in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu were cordially greeted by the lord mayor and lady mayoress, who made them addresses of welcome.

Present was Princess Alexandra who, too, welcomed the distinguished guests most cordially in behalf of the queen of England. In the main hall of the old library, now used for ceremonies, a meeting was held by the London corporation, when the dignitary charged with keeping official documents, read out the address of welcome of the lord mayor, address which was then handed to Romania's president in a silver casket.

President Nicolae Ceausescu answered. The text of his reply was handed to the lord mayor, to be preserved as an historic document in the city hall archive.

Expressing in his address of reply keen thanks for the friendly welcome and cordial reception, President Nicolae Ceausescu said among others:

Indeed, the Romans were those who gave the name of Londinium to the settlement erected here on the banks of the Thames, and it was from them that we, the Romanians, have got the name of our country and people.

These common elements of the ancient past, were given new valences by history, continuously enriching the traditions of the friendly links between our peoples. We see with satisfaction that the Romanian-British relations are steadily developing today on multiple planes. There is no doubt that our visit will render it possible to bring into bold relief fresh opportunities to expand Romanian-British cooperation to the benefit of both peoples, of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

We are in an ancient building which was destroyed by Hitler bombs in 1940, and thereby is a reminder of the misfortunes caused to the world by wars. That is why all of us have the duty to do everything to abolish wars from the life of mankind, for ensuring that the grand creations of the human genius be used only for the peoples' welfare and happiness, in the service of peace and friendship.

Afterwards, in the gothic style great hall of the guild hall, the banquet, given for the messengers of the Romanian people, was held.

The guests included the officials accompanying President Nicolae Ceausescu as also British dignitaries, leading political figures, other representatives of public life, exponents of business circles, heads of diplomatic missions, and journalists.

During the banquet, which passed in an ambience of warm cordiality, the lord mayor and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

This visit proves to be particularly fruitful, being also a moment of great significance in the chronicle of the Romanian-British relations--stated Nicolae Ceausescu in the toast proposed during the banquet given by the lord mayor.

Referring to his talks with James Callaghan, with other members of the government, with political leaders and businessmen, the speaker specified that actions were agreed upon for opening new ways and prospects to the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, has made great efforts for securing the high-rate development of its national economy, for catching up on the past lags in the shortest possible time. We are resolved to go along this line in the ensuing years as well, to build a strong material groundwork for our homeland's progress so that by the end of this decade Romania [will] surpass the stage of a developing country and join the ranks of the medium economically developed countries.

Acting with all forces for attaining these objectives, Romania is also deeply interested in establishing a mutually advantageous international cooperation and militates actively in this sense. The Romanian-British collaboration goes down along the same line and we would like it to be as comprehensive and fruitful as possible. As a matter of fact, the fruits of this collaboration can be seen here in the city; not far from where we are now there are the Arcode Romanian-British joint company and the Anglo-Romanian Bank. Certainly, the British industry, whose high development level is well known, as also the fully developing Romanian industry, the economies of our two countries in general offer much broader possibilities of cooperation in numerous domains of activity--by setting up joint companies of cooperation in production and in third markets included. We consider that the objective set, namely that economic exchanges between Romania and Britain amount soon to and even exceed one thousand million dollars is fully realistic, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

I consider that it is very important that concomitantly with the evolution of our economic, technical and scientific cooperation, sport and cultural relations, the interchanges of artistic groups broadly develop too to the end of a better mutual acquaintance, of strengthening friendship between the Romanian and British peoples.

Let us intensify multilateral cooperation to the benefit of both our countries and to the end of consolidating confidence on the continent--in the spirit of the documents of the Helsinki all-European conference--security in Europe and throughout the world.

We start from the fact that only by actively promoting international collaboration, grounded on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, can each country's progress, world peace and security be ensured.

In this spirit we consider that it is necessary now more than ever before that all states and peoples--be they big, medium-sized or small--intensify their efforts for hampering the world climate from getting worse, for eliminating threat or use of force from inter-state relations and for creating an international atmosphere able to secure conditions of free and independent development to each people, without any outside immixture.

Liberal Party Leader

AU152138Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--On June 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at Buckingham Palace David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party of Great Britain.

Satisfaction was expressed during the talks at the good relations between Romania and Great Britain on various planes, and the assessment was made that this course is beneficial to both countries and peoples, to the cause of cooperation and understanding in the world. In this frame, stress was laid on the significance of the state visit the president of Romania pays to Great Britain and the wish was expressed to develop in the future as well as the relations of friendly collaboration between the Romanian and British peoples, between the political organizations of the two countries, which can contribute to deepening and diversifying the Romanian-British cooperation, to the promotion of the ideals of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The exchange of views on present-day international issues pointed out the necessity of sustained efforts by the political forces, by the public opinion of all countries for the creation of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Pointed out in this frame was the importance of translating into life the commitments taken at the Helsinki conference, primarily disarmament and military disengagement measures.

Margaret Thatcher

AU152139Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu received on June 15 in the morning, at Buckingham Palace...Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party of Great Britain.

During the talk on the occasion, it was emphasized that the upward course of the Romanian-British collaboration, according to the full with the interests of both countries and peoples, accounts for a concrete contribution to the translation into life of the Helsinki act, to the establishment in Europe and the world over of an atmosphere of detente and understanding. In this context, the contribution was recalled the political organizations of the two countries can make to expanding the Romanian-British relations of friendship and collaboration.

Approached were also questions of international situation, with stress on the need for intensifying the efforts for building a world in which all nations be afforded the possibility of peaceful development.

Rolls Royce Plant

AU152248Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--In the third day of his state visit to Great Britain, President Nicolae Ceausescu was, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, guest of Bristol, where he visited the British Aerospace and Rolls Royce Ltd., which have close relations of cooperation with Romania.

On arriving, the messangers of the Romanian people were (?heartily welcomed) by her majesty's Lord Lieutenant Sir John Wills, by Lord Beswick, chairman of the British Aerospace board, and by Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of the Rolls Royce Ltd. board.

At the British Aerospace headquarters, the distinguished guests were greeted by the chairman of the British Aerospace board presenting the history of the British Aerospace. The hosts referred to the old tradition of cooperation between the Bristol aeroplane works and Romania, dating as back as 1910 when Romania bought a "boxkite"--type airplane, the first type produced here. The hosts also pointed out that the world famous Romanian scientist Henri Coanda worked for two years at Bristol Aeroplane Company, where he headed the design department.

Then they visited the machine shop and the assembly hall including static display of aircraft produced by the British Aerospace, among which also one of the latest types of BAC-1-11 two-engine transport jet, a type operating also on the Romanian airlines. Over 10 per cent of the BAC-1-11 structure, the improved version, of the lot delivered to the Romanian air lines, Tarom, are made in Romania in cooperation with British Aerospace. The integration degree is to gradually increased in the ensuing years. President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the functionality of the control devices of BAC-1-11. The Romanian head of state was next invited in the cockpit of a Concorde, the giant produced by Anglo-French cooperation. The distinguished guest enquired about its functional parameters and received detailed explanations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the officials accompanying them saw a fly past by latest types of jets, with vertical accent, or short take off and landing runs.

A visit to Rolls Royce followed. Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of the board and the experts gave ample explanations as to the basic activity of the aeroplane engines section, among which the [word indistinct] engines which power the BAC-1-11. The first stop was at the Olympus test bed. Invited to start the device which put these engines into operation, President Nicolae Ceausescu enquired about its features and congratulated the people activity here.

Then, another exhibition of Rolls Royce aeroplane engines was visited.

On leaving, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were offered small-scale models of some of the engines produced by the Rolls Royce.

A luncheon was then given for the guests by the British Aerospace board.

Lord Beswick and President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed those present at the luncheon.

CONDOLENCES CABLED ON DEATH OF PRC'S KUO MO-JO

AU151400Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/5/1978--The State Council of Romania addressed a telegram of condolences to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the death of Kuo Mo-jo, outstanding personality of the Chinese political and cultural life.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 JUNE

AU152134Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--A military delegation of friendship of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party deputy, head of the General Political Commission of the army, arrived in Bucharest, on June 15.

The Chinese guests were welcomed at the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport by Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army, by generals and high-ranking officers.

ZIMBABWE NATIONAL UNION DELEGATION VISITS

AU151101Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Z.A.N.U.--paid a visit of friendship to Romania, in early June, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P..

The delegation had working meetings at the C.C. of the R.C.P., at the Timis and Brasov County Committees of the R.C.P., at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and at the University of Timisoara. The guests also visited economic units, social and cultural establishments of Bucharest and of other localities.

TURKISH BANK GOVERNOR ARRIVES 15 JUNE

AU152142Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--Taylar Sadiklar, governor of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, on June 15. At the Ministry for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation the guest had an interview with Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state. On the occasion the parties proceeded to an exchange of opinions on the further development possibilities of commercial exchanges, economic and industrial cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

ROMANIAN-SOMALI AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU152144Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime-minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, received Yusuf Ali Osman, minister of livestock, forestry and range of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is visiting Romania, on June 15.

Talks were held during the meeting on the possibilities to enlarge cooperation between the two ministries, in the area of agriculture and forestry.

An agreement on economic cooperation between Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic in zootechny and fishing was signed.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Cuban Presence in Africa

LD151852Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--At today's regular press conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic was asked to comment on reports in certain foreign newspapers, according to which Yugoslavia has stated to Cuba its concern over the presence of Cuban Troops in Africa.

"Cuba is a non-aligned country, a member of the non-aligned movement from its very beginning and Yugoslavia cooperates closely with it as such," said Kalezic. "Cuba's relations with other countries are its own affair. The same is true of other non-aligned and all countries in their relations with other countries," said Kalezic.

"It is common knowledge that non-aligned countries may differ in their approaches to and views on various questions. The same is true of Yugoslavia and Cuba, which differ, for instance, over some questions concerning the development and role of the non-aligned movement. These differences however, are openly discussed.

"The outcome of the coordinating bureau ministerial meeting in Havana reaffirmed all the major factors embodied in the identity, character, and actions of the movement, and marked a very important step in preparing for the ministerial conference in Belgrade. By agreeing to organize the coordinating bureau meeting at short notice, Cuba helped it succeed. Not only the differences which were in evidence but also the consensus with which the meeting adopted its concluding statement, with all the participants contributing statement, with all the participants contributing to achieve general agreement, should be taken account of."

PRC Military Delegation

LD151854Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15, (TANJUG)--Evaluating the present visit of a Chinese military delegation to Yugoslavia, the spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, said that "it is a normal, integral part of the total relationship between the two armies and a natural continuation of already established relations. The visit of the Chinese military delegation, Kalezic pointed out, and the talks with its members, to provide fuller knowledge of Yugoslavia's Armed Forces and defensive achievements, are proceeding within the framework agreed to in the programme of the visit.

FRG Statement on Terrorists

LD151902Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic said today that Yugoslavia has received with satisfaction the statement of Federal Republic of Germany Minister of State Hans Juergen Wischenwski that the Government of the F.R. of Germany can no longer tolerate criminal and terrorist activity against Yugoslavia in the Federal Republic.

The statement has been particularly applauded by Yugoslavs living and working in the Federal Republic of Germany who are frequently the victims of blackmail, pressures and attacks by fascist-terrorist groups, said the spokesman.

Kalezic said that Yugoslavia has never doubted the ability of the F.R. of Germany to put an end to the criminal activity of these groups which date back to the time of fascism.

The Yugoslav spokesman emphasized that the realization in practice of this position set out by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would eliminate an issue burdening otherwise good Yugoslav-West German relations and would make a new contribution to the promotion of fruitful co-operation between the two countries.

Asked to assess the anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Mannheim and Stuttgart early in June and the tolerance displayed by authorities, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman stated that the Yugoslav side made strong note to these provocations to the competent authorities in Baden-Wuertemberg and Bonn. He pointed out that participants in the demonstrations were known members of fascist-terrorist emigrant groups from a number of cities in the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries.

The Yugoslav spokesman also stated that Yugoslavia pointed too to the harm which such provocations would cause to relations and normal co-operation between the two countries especially in the struggle against terrorism, if allowed in the future too.

The Foreign Secretariat spokesman stated it is obvious that in the Federal Republic of Germany there are forces active which have a double standard and exert an influence on public opinion, one standard, when terrorism against Yugoslavia and its citizens is in question, and a different one when citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany are involved.

The Yugoslav spokesman concluded that such attitudes are unacceptable in relations between nations and states.

Tito Message to Karamanlis

LD151844Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic said at this regular press conference today that Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, while on a recent visit to Athens, transmitted a personal message from President Tito to Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis. Asked about the contents of the message, the spokesman said that General Ljubicic transmitted to the Greek prime minister the greetings and best wishes of President Tito. Karamanlis recalled with satisfaction his meetings with President Tito and expressed the belief that they will continue an encouragement to developing friendly relations between the two countries, added Mirko Kalezic.

CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

LD151830Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Stane Potocar today received a delegation of the Chinese Army headed by Chinese Army Deputy Chief of Staff and member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Yang Yun. The Chinese delegation is on a several day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The ensuing talk between Potocar and Yang Yun was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Today the Chinese delegation visited the Belgrade Military Academy center where delegation members were acquainted with the system of military education and the life and work of military academy students.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VISITING INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Communist Party Member

LD141857Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received S.M. Kalyanasundaram, member of the leadership of the Indian Communist Party and of the Indian Parliament, who is a member of the Indian parliamentary delegation visiting our country.

In a lenghty conversation, Ali Sukrija informed his guest about the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and the main themes to be discussed. He paid particular attention to the role and influence of the LCY and to the fundamental directions of the further socialist and self-managing development of our country and the activity of the LCY and the SFRY on the international scene, especially with regard to the nonalined and developing countries. Sukrija emphasized the principles on which the LCY bases its cooperation with all progressive parties and movements in the world.

S.M. Kalyanasundaram informed Ali Sukrija about the situation in India, especially about the Indian Communist Party's attitudes and evaluation of current developments in the country.

Mutual willingness for cooperation between the LCY and the Indian Communist Party to further develop and advance was expressed during the conversation.

Meeting With Kurtovic

LD142256Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic today received the visiting Indian parliamentary delegation headed by speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) K.S. Hegde.

During the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Kurtovic informed members of the delegation about current political activities in Yugoslavia and international activity of the Socialist Alliance.

Speaker of the Indian House of the (?People) Hegde dealt with development of the socialist movement in India. He expressed special pleasure with the delegation having been received by President Tito. Hegde pointed out that President Tito is highly esteemed [word indistinct] the world for his extraordinary contribution to the struggle for peace and progress of humanity.

A special subject was the situation in the movement of non-alignment, with the emphasis laid on the need for strengthening the unity, cooperation and capacity for action among the non-aligned countries. It was in these terms that the importance was indicated of the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

An exchange of opinions also took place on the promotion of relations between the two countries and their social-political organizations.

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